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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, and 16.

Hub Lift Strike Extended; Moor Affidavits for U. S.; Nazis Claim Heavy Sinkings

The World's Day—June 11, 1941

New England: Boston Elevator Strike Grows

Extension of Boston's two-day-old elevator strike to more than 300 other office buildings and apartments was authorized by the union. [Page 2.]

A new telephone rate schedule for Massachusetts, filed today, will bring savings to consumers of $740,000. [Page 5.]

Counsel for the Bay State House of Representatives ruled that lobbying may be conducted in connection with impeachment proceedings against Executive Councilor Coakley. [Page 5.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appointed Thomas L. Thistle of Melrose, Mass., to the State Industrial Accident Board. [Page 5.]

First New England traffic engineering conference, meeting at M. I. T., emphasized the need of a co-ordinated, all-New England highway system. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

President Roosevelt canceled plans to speak at Harvard's commencement next week but will attend the exercises. [Page 2.]

Washington: U. S. to Get Robin Moor Depositions

An official of the United States Embassy at Rio de Janeiro flew to Recife, Brazil, to obtain depositions on the sinking of the American freighter Robin Moor from survivors, due to be landed tonight at Recife.

The St. Lawrence Waterway project, including both the waterway and electric power portions, was approved, as a part of the all-out defense effort, by the Office of Production Management.

President Roosevelt sent his first report on the Lend-Lease Act to Congress, covering three months of operation. A report is required every 90 days. [Page 1.]

Warning of a coal shortage next winter, the Government launched a campaign for summer buying by householders while Secretary of the Interior Ickes said definitely that Easterners would have to curtail gasoline and fuel oil consumption.

The United States assured Portugal that "no aggressive intentions" were harbored against Portuguese islands in the Atlantic. This was a reply to a protest from Lisbon against President Roosevelt's references to the islands in his fireside chat of May 27.

The Senate voted to give the President authority to defer military training for men who reach their 28th birthday by July 1 next without having been inducted into the armed forces under the Conscription Act. To make for better administration it approved a revised committee amendment applying the provision to men who have attained 28 by July 1, 1941, date of the next registration, or by July 1 of any subsequent year.

Legislation granting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation power to set up defense corporations which could perform any function the President deems necessary "to expedite the national defense program" was signed by President Roosevelt.

Air and Sea: Berlin Says 2,235,000 Tons Sunk

German Navy and Air Force sank a total of 2,235,000 tons of British ships or ships carrying goods to Britain during the first four months of 1941, the High Command claimed.

The Prince Eugen, consort to the sunken Nazi battleship Bismarck, was the target of British bombers raiding the German-occupied French port of Brest. [Page 6.]

Continued light Nazi raids on England were attributed to bad flying weather rather than to any weaknesses of Germany's aircraft distribution.

German warplanes were reported in Berlin to have raided the British Egyptian base at Mersa Matruh for the second successive day.

In Europe: Britain Pre-empts Two Industries

Britain placed building and civil engineering industries under Government control. [Page 9.]

The Foreign Service of Britain, hitherto selecting its members largely from "public school" graduates, will now be open to candidates on a broader basis. [Page 9.]

In France, closer orientation toward Germany continued. [Page 6.]

Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier, presided at a Vichy Cabinet meeting, before which he talked with Richard Allen, Director of the American Red Cross activities in France.

In Switzerland, Federal police arrested a "number of individuals" at Sierre accused of participation in a Swiss national organization which the Federal Council banned last November in a drive against totalitarian movements.

National: Esso Head Warns of Gasoline Cut

Gasolineless Sundays "are not inevitable," W. S. Farish, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, declared in a statement published by The Oil and Gas Journal, a trade magazine.

Because of an aluminum shortage, 800 workers were temporarily laid off by officials of the Allison Division of General Motors in Indianapolis, where liquid-cooled airplane engines are being made for Britain and the United States.

Strikes: Aluminum Company Plants Still Idle

The five plants of the Aluminum Company of America in Cleveland remained idle while the C. I. O. die casters union summoned its members to decide whether to accept terms of a settlement announced by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

A picket line in Cleveland at the Lamson & Sessions Co. plant turned back workers where a walkout by C. I. O. United Automobile Workers crippled production.

At Pittsburgh the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee reported C. I. O. workers at two Curtiss-Wright Propeller Division plants had voted to strike at midnight June 12 unless the company grants a 10-cent an hour wage increase or agrees to arbitrate.

Middle East: British Destroyers Damaged

French naval units were claimed to have damaged British destroyers in an engagement off the Lebanese coast. Damuscus and Beirut were apparently still holding out against British attackers, while French dispatches claimed that resistance was continuing at Merdjayoud and Soueida, in southern Syria. [Pages 1 and 8.]

A German air attack on the Palestine port of Haifa was reported by the British to have caused few casualties and slight damage, although Berlin claimed damage to port and fuel facilities.

Axis armistice commissioners—12 Italians and one German—have left Beirut, Lebanon, for Aleppo, Syria, a German report received in Turkey from Aleppo said.

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"A low sweet prelude" (With Portuguese Translation)			

Weather Predictions

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
	TONIGHT ↑		
	TOMORROW ↓		
WARMER	RAIN	CLOUDY	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Annual Session Return Backed By Legislators

Bay State joint meeting orders proposed constitutional amendment to third reading.

After a two-year test of biennial regislative sessions, the Massachusetts General Court today approved a movement to return to the traditional annual meeting system abandoned in 1939 after 150 years of use.

Meeting in joint session for the first time since 1937, the House and Senate ordered to a third reading a proposed constitutional amendment for annual sessions. The measure was one of five constitutional amendment petitions pushed through to a third reading at the session.

The others called for a graduated State income tax, use of fair, concise summaries of constitutional amendment and referenda going on the ballots, absentee voting for persons physically disabled, and legislative power to establish terms and conditions under which pardons may be granted to felons.

Another Joint Session

Another joint session will be held, probably next week, to vote on agreements on the proposed amendments.

The standing vote for annual session was 156 to 26.

The pardon amendment was proposed by the Special Commission which investigated pardons on parole. The Commission made numerous proposals to tighten the pardon and parole systems. It was established as the result of the pardon scandals of the last few days of the Charles F. Hurley gubernatorial administration.

Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, told the convention that his Committee "felt that some of the abuses which have occurred in the past in the granting of pardons would be curbed by having the Legislature enact safeguards under which pardons might be granted."

Under the Constitution, proposed legislative amendments to the Constitution must be approved by a majority of the members of two successive Legislatures and then be approved by the voters at a State election. The earliest time such procedure could be completed on the pending proposals is the November, 1944, State election.

Petition Approved

At the last joint session of the House and Senate in 1937, the Legislature approved an initiative petition for a constitutional amendment for biennial sessions of the Legislature. At the 1938 State election, the voters favored biennial sessions, the system under which the Legislature is now operating.

During the lengthy debate, Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham moved that the initiative in referendum provisions of the Constitution be eliminated. Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate and presiding officer of the joint ses-

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Envoy's Wife

Wide World

Mme. Huinan Wellington Koo

Wife of Chinese Ambassador to England as she arrived in New York June 9 from Lisbon aboard the American Export liner Excambion.

De Valera Bans U.S. Base Rights For British Aid

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Irish sources said today that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire had refused to permit the United States to use either seaports or airports in Eire as a stepping stone for transportation of war supplies to Great Britain.

The Irish Prime Minister, with the memory of bombs dropped in Dublin May 31 still fresh in his mind, was said to feel that use of any part of Southern Ireland for such purposes would open the country to German air attacks as a legitimate military target.

It was understood, however, that he is agreeable to establishment of a terminus in Ireland for trans-Atlantic passenger service.

The United States was said reliably to be speeding arrangements for a direct air link with Britain because of fear that German moves in the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic soon might sever the present connection via the Azores and Lisbon.

Welles Denies Step

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said today that as far as he knew the United States never had requested use of Irish seaports or airports for transporting war supplies to Great Britain.

He added that the matter never had been discussed with the Irish Government.

U. S. War Aid Nearing Peak, President Says

$75,202,426 in help has already gone abroad and 60 p. c. of lease funds are allocated.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Defense articles amounting to $75,202,426 have already been sent to the democracies under the Lend-Lease Act, while $4,277,412,880 or 60 per cent of the $7,000,000,000 appropriated by Congress for lend-lease orders have been allocated, Roosevelt informed Congress today in his first report on lend-lease activities.

"Wars are not won by guns alone," the President said, "but wars are not won without guns. We all know this full well now. Beginning with the outbreak of the war, the American public began to realize that it was in our own national interest and security to help Britain, China, and the other democratic nations."

Covering the period from March 11 through May 31, 1941, the report declares that the United States has "started in motion the vast supply program which is essential to the defeat of the Axis Powers."

In these 90 days the democracies have benefitted through the transferal of $35,384,695 of war materiel, $7,087,092 of Navy equipment, $10,492,908 worth of craft from the Maritime Commission, $14,239,199 in funds from the Treasury Department and $7,998,262 in agricultural products. Of this $75,000,000-odd worth of transferals, $64,000,000 worth was covered by appropriations prior to March 11, and $11,000,000 from the money appropriated under lend-lease.

Destinations Hidden

Although it is known that the great bulk of this material went to the British, the report purposely does not specify the destination of lend-lease defense equipment, since President Roosevelt points out that "facts and figures are given to the extent advisable without disclosing military secrets to benefit the Axis Powers."

In breaking down the more than $4,000,000,000 already allocated under the program for future delivery, the report shows that war materiel accounted for $2,890,620,953, Navy for $589,339,958, the Maritime Commission (merchant vessels) for $562,354,800, the Treasury Department for $180,085,864 and agricultural goods for $54,886,305.

The major items included in the $4,000,000,000-odd are $1,938,823,489 for aircraft and aeronautical material, $880,176,863 for ordnance, $551,414,140 for vessels and $318,502,800 for tanks and vehicles. Agricultural, industrial and other commodities accounted for $280,314,697.

It is thought significant that of the sum allocated for aircraft, six times as much went to bombing planes as to pursuit planes, the figure being $1,396,063,000 as against $232,330,000. This is a complete reversal of the facts of last summer, when pursuit planes were Britain's greatest need.

Interest was also aroused by the fact that whereas only $42,197,000 was allocated for combatant and auxiliary naval craft, $500,011,80 went for merchant ships.

More Ships Needed

Recounting that the United States is making 2,000,000 tons of merchant shipping available to the British, the President told Congress that this is not enough.

"Adequate shipping for every day to come must be reasonably assured," he wrote. "Since the appropriation act was passed, $550,000,000 has been allocated for the construction of new ships under the Lend-Lease Act. Contracts have been let and the new ways required to build these ships are now nearing completion.

"Allied ships are being repaired by us. Allied ships are being equipped by us to protect them from mines and are being armed by us to protect them as much as possible against raiders. Naval vessels of Britain are being repaired by us so that they can return quickly to their naval tasks.

"The training program of 7,000 British pilots in our schools in this country is under way. Valuable information is being communicated, and other material assistance is being rendered in a mounting benefit to the democracies.

"Millions of pounds of food are being and will be sent. Iron and steel, machine tools, and the other essentials to maintain and increase the production of war materials in Britain are being sent and received in larger quantities day by day.

Aid Has Risen Steadily

"Since September, 1939, the war goods sent to Britain have risen steadily. The over-all exports to the British Empire have greatly increased in 1941 over 1940. What is more important: the increase of these things which are neces-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Firmer Federal Action Curbs Defense Strikes; U.S. Planes Open New Era

Writers get peek at Curtiss and Bell aircraft being built for service in war.

'Back to work' before negotiations ordered by Mediation Board in labor disputes.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced today that military aircraft manufacturers delivered 1,334 airplanes during May. It did not disclose the types of planes nor how many went to the United States Army and Navy and how many to Great Britain.

Comparable final figures for April showed 1,389 deliveries, the OPM said, although its original announcement last month had shown 1,427 deliveries. Officials did not say why the final check showed such a reduction in April totals.

The decline for May was attributed to the Memorial Day holiday week end.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

BUFFALO, June 11—The Army, Navy, and American aircraft producers yesterday lifted some corners of the veil shrouding in secrecy the latest models of swift fighting planes being produced and projected here for the Battle of Britain and showed American war correspondents something worth seeing.

We can't report all we saw, but on the basis of what we know from personal experience in Europe we can testify that two manufacturers here, Bell and Curtiss, who are building pursuit planes exclusively for the American and British armed forces, are pushing production today of fighters that equal planes now in the air battles of Europe and soon will be in production on models far ahead of anything which has yet appeared over Britain or the continent.

We saw in production and in flight both the fighter plane of today and the vastly more powerful fighter of tomorrow.

1,000 in Service

We also were permitted to see in flight an experimental model of a new Curtiss dive bomber for the Navy which is reputedly 100 miles an hour faster than previous American types from which the German Stuka was modeled and will carry a 2,000-pound bomb.

The fighter plane of today is the improved Curtiss P-40 which was rolling off the line last fall at 10 a day and is coming off now much faster—how much we are not permitted to say. When full capacity production is reached it will be 60 a day.

Over a thousand of these planes already are in service overseas for Britain. The current models are similar to the famous Hurricanes and Spitfires. While judged better in general design by some experts, they are inferior in engine power, and fire power. But they are in production and are filling the gap until newer models come along.

The plane of tomorrow is not so far behind. It is the Bell Airacobra, known in the Army as the P-39, which we watched gleam past us at an air field so fast that the plane was away seconds before we heard the sound of its motors. So far as is known it is the only single-engined pursuit plane in the world which mounts a 37-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Wide World

Lt. Col. Charles E. Branshaw

Of the Army Air Corps who is in charge of the North American Aviation plant.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—As the menace of defense strikes began to dissolve somewhat in face of the Government's decisive and determined intervention, the National Defense Labor Mediation Board disclosed a new policy today of demanding "back-to-work" agreements before negotiating any of the issues in walkouts in defense industries.

This insistence of "back-to-work first and negotiate later" was successfully followed in the settlement of the Aluminum Company of America strike at Cleveland.

Mediation Board officials announced that it would be applied to the two remaining serious defense stoppages—at San Francisco shipyards and the six Detroit plants of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation.

Of related concern today was the fact that Edward R. Stettinius, Priorities Director of the Office of Production Management, acted to place aluminum scrap and zinc under full priority control.

Defense Needs First

The orders provide that all defense needs of these materials shall be filled ahead of all other requirements.

The shortage of Aluminum has become so acute, the OPM priorities division declared, that more than 90 per cent of all primary and secondary or reprocessed aluminum produced during July will be required for defense.

The Defense Mediation Board turned its major attention today on the strike at the Bohn Corporation's Detroit plants which it characterized as "a serious threat" to the country. The Board called on both sides to agree to immediate resumption of production and requested John Conner, United States Conciliation Commissioner, to call on both sides in Detroit and offer his aid in negotiating an agreement for a prompt return to work pending the Board's consideration of the issues.

Despite the Detroit strike for which a settlement is momentarily expected the situation looks brighter today than it has for a long time.

Mediation Speeded

In the wake of the now complete collapse of the Congress of Industrial Organizations walkout at the huge North American Aviation Company plant at Inglewood, Calif., comes the quick agreement to end the strike tie-up of the five Cleveland factories of the Aluminum Company of America, fabricator of much-needed airplane parts.

The pattern of effective Federal intervention to guarantee unbroken defense production while management-labor disputes are being mediated shows evidence of being well-established.

It is in effect compulsory arbitration and is producing results.

The imminence of Army occupation of the Aluminum Company of America plants was so evident and the fact that the Government was not fooling at all in its dispersal of the "won't-mediate" picket line at Inglewood that the National Defense Labor Mediation

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

British Forces Pound Beirut And Damascus

By the Associated Press

A German air attack on the British naval base and oil supply port of Haifa, Palestine, was reported by the German High Command today, and Nazi sources called it a warning to the advancing British Army in Syria.

The British have crossed the Litani River in their drive toward the Lebanon capital, Beirut, although a whole French battalion was sacrificed in an effort to hold that line, the French acknowledged.

French naval units were disclosed to be taking part in the battle with a report from Beirut that two British destroyers had been damaged in a naval engagement off Saida, ancient port of Sidon, Lebanon. [Details: Page 8.]

By Harold G. Laycock
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command.

WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES IN SYRIA, June 11—While a large portion of the British drive in Syria is being made by modern tanks, armored cars and other motorized vehicles, horse cavalry reminiscent of British World War fighting under General Allenby in the Middle East is leading the offensive in some sectors.

Particularly through the mountainous Jebel Druze have British cavalry patrols been active. Opposition to these units has been negligible.

But in all sectors the invasion—Britain's first apparently success-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Egypt Clings to Nonbelligerent Farce

Inside the War

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

To secure a visa for Egypt is a task arduous almost beyond the capacity of the ordinary citizen even though he has the passport of a friendly power and is armed with the right sort of letter from his consulate or legation.

It requires the filling out of lengthy questionnaires and—if you really want action—the sending of special telegrams, not to mention phone calls, all of course at the applicants' expense in addition to a fat visa fee.

When I arrived in Cairo, after negotiating all these hurdles, I asked a British official what the big idea was of making so much red tape, I received the following illuminating answer.

"Well," he said, "you see Egypt is an independent country and the granting of visas is strictly the affair of the Egyptians. It's one of the few ways in which they can really show their independence."

This may sound cynical but it is not a bad introduction to the Egyptian political situation. Despite five years of formal independence (since the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 ended the mandate) Egypt is the center of British power and influence in the Middle East. Though the country has undergone a progressive political evolution toward democratic self-government, the British, for paramount strategic reasons, neither have been able nor willing to relinquish their military hold on the land of the Nile and Isthmus of Suez.

Cause of Friction

Failure to legitimize and clarify this double status has led to endless friction and misunderstandings. It has resulted in confusion and political chaos behind the lines of the main British positions of the Middle East at a crucial time. Though Egypt is Britain's ally and British troops are fighting the common enemy on Egyption soil, Egypt itself still refuses to declare war, even when its territory is directly invaded, as happened last September when the Italians reached Sidi Barrani and again in April when the German motorized column advanced into Salum.

Blind to the fate of European neutrals, Egyptian politicians, with the aggressors on their doorsteps, carry the farce of nonbelligerency so far that when Winston Churchill in a speech last December referred to Egypt as being "under British military protection," there was a violent flurry in the Egyptian Parliament and only prompt clarification by Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador, averted a Cabinet crisis.

The practical result of all this is that the British-trained Egyptian Army refrains from aiding the British forces in their gallant fight to defend Egypt. It means that considerable quantities of arms and mechanized equipment, furnished to Egypt by Britain according to treaty terms, lie idle at a time when every gun, every round of ammunition is desperately needed to repel the invader.

Italian Fifth Column

It means that when German planes staged their first attack on the Suez Canal and laid mines up and down its long narrow length, Egyptian sentries detailed to guard the canal failed to notice and report the sectors where the mines fell, hopelessly complicating the task of the minesweeper. As a result, the first ship of any size to enter the canal, the 9,000-ton Greek freighter Ranee, struck one of the mines and effectively blocked the Canal for three weeks.

While this nonbelligerency policy is partly due to purely local political motives, it is encouraged and subsidized by Axis agents and

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

June Flowers on Display

By a Staff Photographer

At Horticultural Hall

Betty Hassett of Worcester helps to arrange a display of cut flowers at the June exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall open today and tomorrow.

Horticultural Hall blooms again: Page 2.

All-New England System of Major Trunk Highways Held Vitally Important

General Strike Imminent In Lift Dispute

A general strike of 2,000 elevator operators and other workers in more than 300 Boston office buildings and apartments became imminent today.

Authorization for the walkout was voted this morning by the Executive Committee of Federal Union 21,923, American Federation of Labor, Philip H. Mack, organizer, declared.

Predicting that the walkout would be put into effect today, Mr. Mack said that such action might be "only the beginning" and that 7,000 workers in an undetermined number of buildings might strike before the end of the week.

Six hundred workers in 11 downtown office buildings have been on strike since Monday. Decision to extend the walkout came after union-employer negotiations before the State Board of Conciliation ond Arbitration broke down yesterday.

Yesterday's conference between representatives of Amory Eliot Offices and the Union lasted three hours, but ended with the parties still far apart on wage and hour issues, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole of the State Arbitration Board, declared today.

The union is asking a raise of $3 over the $21 a week now being given the operators. Other workers want increases averaging 10 per cent, Mr. Mack declares.

The union also asks a 44-hour week and time and a half for overtime, agreed to in a written contract or guaranteed by the State, he has announced.

Representatives of Amory Eliot Offices have stated that they are willing to grant the demands, but will never give in on the issue of a written contract.

Three additional buildings were on strike today at 2:30 p. m. They were these: 156 Pearl St., which went out in the morning; 10 Post Office Square Building, and the Massachusetts Bonding Insurance Co. Building, which went out shortly after noon.

Elevators were running as usual in the Water Street building of the insurance company, officials stated, with only four elevator operators out of 11, one porter out of 6, and one window washer out of three joining the walk-out.

A joint meeting of 100 Boston labor leaders and employers, planned last month and scheduled for tomorrow evening, was transferred from the Chamber of Commerce Building to the Boston City Club because of the strike, it was learned from the C. of C. Committee on Industrial Relations.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
JUNE 16
Deposits received by mail

By a Staff Photographer

Executive Committee of Traffic Conference

Seated, left to right—Prof. Charles B. Breed, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works. Standing, left to right—Edgar Copell, Traffic Engineer, Department of Public Works, and Alexander J. Bone, Assistant Professor of Highway Engineering, M. I. T.

Strong German Naval Base Hinted at Cape Verde Islands

Bringing a graphic tale of German submarine and surface raider activity in the Atlantic Ocean, crew members of the freighter Illinois which arrived in Boston today after a round-the-world trip said that a heavy toll of shipping has been taken by the Nazis in the area about 700 miles south of Cape Verde Islands where Germain raiders were particularly active in the World War.

The Illinois, according to officers and crew, passed through the area where the Robin Moor was allegedly torpedoed, six days after the incident. Had they known of the disaster, they said, a special search for survivors would have been made.

A sharp lookout for lifeboats from torpedoed British ships was maintained at all times, the crew members reported. While searching for survivors of one torpedoed vessel whose radio had been picked up during the night, three unidentified bombers cruised overhead, the men said.

At one stage of their Atlantic crossing the Illinois was stopped by an unidentified naval vessel but was allowed to proceed when its identity was established.

Frequent SOS signals, a radio report received from the Exhibitor of the American Export Lines stating that a lifeboat had been sighted and a radio report of a Norwegian steamer being pursued by a submarine warned the officers of the Illinois of the German activity.

Opinion that the German forces have established a strong naval base at the Cape Verde Islands from which submarine and surface raiders operate in the South Atlantic was voiced today by passengers arriving at Boston on the American steamer, West Humhaw from Freetown, and other West African ports.

Despite heavy naval protection for convoys moving out of Freetown, British shipping losses continue to mount, the passengers said. They recited, as evidence of this, the number of British crews which come back into Freetown on Portuguese fishing vessels and other small boats in which they are picked up.

Many Consolidated bombers, built in California, are being landed in West Africa and then flown to the Mediterranean theater of war, the passengers said.

One member of the crew, J. M. Cooney of San Francisco, who shipped on the Illinois for the adventure was greeted in Boston by his mother and grandmotner, both of whom had driven across the country to meet him. The young man, who owns and flies his own airship, refused to leave the crew until the voyage is completed—probably at Wilmington, Delaware. He did, however, ask for and receive shore leave to visit with his family today.

Traffic Needs In Northeast Are Discussed

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An all-New England co-ordinated system of major trunk highways to facilitate evacuation of cities and transportation of military supplies in the event of war was urged by Harold F. Hammond, Director of the Traffic Division of the National Conservation Bureau, at a traffic conference in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today.

Mr. Hammond contended that New England needed an expanded network of improved and new highways as much as if not more than any other location in the United States for three vital reasons:

(1) The New England states are of extreme military and industrial importance.

(2) Traffic is definitely on the increase with nearly 100,000 more automobiles on the road in Massachusetts alone, as compared with last year.

(3) In the event of military invasion, New England might well be the first American territory to be attacked.

Importance Cited

The speaker cited the importance of the New England Traffic Engineering Conference as probably "the first interstate conference of its kind ever held in this country." That is because traffic improvements today have expanded from city to city connections into streamlined links between States.

Mr. Hammond pointed out that major trunk roads now attempt to avoid cities in order to perform the modern functions of long-distance traffic conveyors. In this connection, he held that New England presented the most diversified assortment of motor vehicle traffic to be found anywhere in the United States if not in the world.

Soon, he added, "you will be forced to deal with problems of traffic volume exceeding anything in the past. Plants running at peak capacity, army camps, and the prospects of larger and larger army convoys in action indicate that safe and smooth traffic movements must be ensured for the future."

He recommended that every community having more than 50,000 population obtain the services of a full-time traffic engineer to direct local engineering work. Smaller communities, he said, could obtain such services on a part-time or consulting basis.

Saved Millions

He contended that such work had saved "millions of dollars in lives, time and property in the past" and is even more imperative for the immediate needs of the defense program.

Definite methods of bringing New England states together for the development of a trunk line highway system were urged by Prof. Charles B. Breed of M. I. T., Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, and Edgar Copell, Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department, in welcoming the several hundred engineers from the New England States.

The conference will continue with both morning and afternoon sessions through Friday.

'El' Highway Aid?

Federal aid for the building of a central elevated highway around downtown Boston at an estimated cost of some $10,000,000 will be sought by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin when he goes to Washington Thursday night for a conference with Federal authorities next Friday.

The Mayor stated today that he would present the proposed central artery as a national defense asset for the rapid transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Army Base in East Boston and for the speedy evacuation of civilians in moments of emergency.

State aid has already been sought by the Mayor, who has carried his plan for nearly $20,000,000 in highway improvements to the legislators on Beacon Hill. The Central Artery is the chief project in the program.

Parley on Loans Called by Tobin

Delay in announcement of Boston's 1941 tax rate was foreseen at City Hall today as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin summoned the City Council for a special session Friday morning to consider three new loan orders.

These orders, each in the amount of $500,000, are needed for highway and sewer construction, and repair of bridges, the Mayor said.

The law requires that in projects of this kind 10 cents for each $1,000 borrowed must be included in the annual budget. Since the portion needed for sewers already has been figured in this year's budget, the sum of $296,000 must be included for the highways and bridges.

This means adding 20 cents to the tax rate, which Mayor Tobin recently said would be in the "vicinity of $40." The actual rate probably will not be announced until the loan orders are passed, which should be late this week or early next.

By a Staff Photographer

John Janson the Telescope Man

Following where the stars lead him John Janson has come to Boston's Back Bay district where he is quite an attraction with his large nine-inch telescope.

Hitches His Auto to a Star; 'Telescope Man' Is in Boston

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John Janson doesn't have a wagon. But he has hitched his automobile to a star and has made thousands of people happy because of it.

"It's the Telescope Man!" a small boy shouted this morning on a street in Boston's Back Bay district as a coupe hove into sight with a long white tube mounted on top which in many countries could have passed for an anti-aircraft gun. After pulling over to the curb it took Mr. Janson only five minutes to adjust his big nine-and-a-half inch telescope before a curious crowd which was already gathering.

The refractor-type of instrument is about 12-and-a-half feet long including the "dew cap" attached to the end which Mr. Janson says keeps moisture off the lens at night. In addition he set up a pair of 15-power binoculars on a tripod which he said were useful in observing cloud effects in the sky.

"I've had a lot of fun with this telescope looking at things besides those which are in the sky," Mr. Janson chuckled. He mentioned particularly his experiences in San Francisco where from Twin Peaks he let people use his large telescope to read the time on the Ferry building clock several miles away and watch passengers on ships coming into San Francisco Bay. He has also used his instrument to watch hikers on the high cliffs at Yosemite in California, to look at the figures on Stone Mountain in Georgia and to observe parachute jumpers at the World's Fair in New York. Mr. Janson has been in practically all the States in the Union since he gave up his job running an elevator in New York City six years ago and bought his "scope."

"I have always been interested in telescopes and when I heard that the Stoody Brothers of Whittier, Calif., were offering a second-hand imported nine-and-a-half inch Zeiss telescope at a bargain price of $2,200 I couldn't resist the temptation to buy it." A new one would cost at least $9,000, he said.

The telescope has a focal length of 358 cm. and the power ranges from 60 to 700 magnifications according to the eye piece that is used. Being a refractor-type of instrument it has no mirrors and a special "adapter" permits the use of two eye pieces instead of one.

People don't care much for sun spots so Mr. Janson's biggest crowd of paying customers begins to pour in when the moon comes up around 8:30 in the evening. He has to be careful and park his car where the buildings are rather low or he will lose several dollars before the moon comes into sight. Next to the moon, whose Copernicus crater he likes to point out as being as large as the State of Rhode Island, Mr. Janson features views of the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Mars and Venus and some of the brighter stars like Vega and Sirius.

Mr. Janson plans to be in Boston only a short time where he is visiting his family, then he will point his telescope on the bright star Polaris and head northward.

Chief Address By Roosevelt Is Canceled

President Roosevelt today canceled the major address he had planned to give at Harvard on Commencement Day, June 19, but went ahead with plans to attend the ceremonies in the company of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador.

The President was to have spoken on America's relation to the war situation before 6,000 Harvard alumni during the afternoon meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association. Concellation of the address is regarded as indicating the international situation does not, in his opinion, warrant presidential comment at this time.

During the morning Commencement exercises, President Roosevelt and Lord Halifax will join in special ceremonies symbolic of British-American unity. The President will then cut short his Harvard visit and not remain for the afternoon program.

As stated in The Christian Science Monitor June 7, Lord Halifax will receive an honorary degree and will speak at the Alumni Association meeting in the afternoon.

Word that the President would not speak was confirmed today by Henry C. Clark, Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association.

University Adds Spanish

STORRS, Conn., June 11 (AP)—To meet an increased demand by teachers, the University of Connecticut announced it would add two courses in Spanish to its summer session program.

Reorganizing Plan Put Off By Brookline

Proponents of Brookline's plan for reorganizing the town government expressed satisfaction today at the prospects of having their proposals studied in detail by a special committee of five men for report and final action at next year's annual town meeting.

While hardly a victory, the action of last night's town meeting in referring the plan to a committee served to thwart the attempt of opponents to have the plan rejected indefinitely, and was therefore viewed by proponents as a definitely favorable result.

The Committee will be appointed "in a few days," Erland F. Fish, Town Moderator, said today. Selectman Daniel Tyler, Jr., leader of the proponents, expressed the hope that the Committee will go into all angles of the situation thoroughly. "I will probably write a letter to the Committee after it is appointed urging the members to consult thoroughly with everyone who can furnish information, and offering to place at their disposal the material I have collected on the plan," Mr. Tyler stated.

No plans are being developed at present to present the advantages of the plan to the general public, Mr. Tyler stated. "The committee of five is the center of attention now," he explained.

This special committee is to report to a sub-committee which in turn reports to a Committee of 30, which reports to the town meeting, according to Mr. Tyler. He expressed confidence that the plan would be thoroughly thrashed out before it is finally accepted or rejected.

The controversial sections which held the spotlight at last night's meeting call for appointment of a $6,000 administrative assistant for the Board of Selectmen, creation of a purchasing department, merging of nine city bureaus into a department of public works, and combining financial offices into a single department of finance. Under the proposed scheme there would be but eight city departments. The proposals were developed by the Public Administration Service after a $15,000 survey of the town's municipal offices.

Last night's meeting, called to discuss four articles embodying the above ideas, was attended by a large audience, as well as by an unusually large proportion of the 262 town meeting members. More than 200 of these officials were present.

Philip G. Bowker, a Metropolitan District Commissioner and former State Representative from Brookline, spoke in opposition to the proposal, and urged their immediate outright rejection. Creation of an administrative agent would eventually evolve into Brookline having a "town manager" or the "mayor and council" system, he asserted.

The Public Administration Service's recommendations also included, among other things, proposals to curtail the powers of the town meeting, but this idea was rejected without much ceremony by the Board of Selectmen, and was not under discussion last night.

16 Bay State Boys Get Harvard Scholarships

An official-looking envelope from Harvard University was dropped in the mail boxes of 16 fortunate Massachusetts high school boys this morning, telling them that the Harvard education they had dreamed of would be theirs—without costing them a cent of money.

Delighted youths and their mothers and fathers, reached this morning by telephone, said they were "so happy they could hug themselves" and "shouted for joy" when the long-awaited letter arrived.

This is the first year Harvard has awarded National Scholarships to Massachusetts boys. Many hundreds applied, each for "commuter" or "non-resident" scholarships of about $600. Ten boys received these, and six others, without asking for them, were given full-expense, $1,000, awards.

Renewal Promised

Harvard has promised to renew the scholarships each year the boys are in college, if they earn honor grades while freshmen. And the boys "mighty well better get those As and Bs," their mothers and fathers have decided.

The boys themselves, perhaps a little less vocally, have resolved to lick those Harvard courses, if one can judge from their own and their folks' comments.

How does it feel to get $1,000 from Harvard?

Well, Scott E. Doten of 70 Page Road, Newton, is one of the lucky young men, and here is what his mother says: "It seemed almost unbelievable. We had applied for one of the 'commuter scholarships'—that was all we dared hope for. But when this arrived! I just wanted to hug myself."

Scott, when told about it on arriving at home from school, "just whistled," his mother said. "I'd thought he would jump and shout, but he didn't. He just whistled."

Young Mr. Doten is a graduate this year of Newton High School. He is a champion with the bow and arrow, and good at chess and checkers and riding. He is a First Class scout in Troop 25.

Kalman Novak, who won one of the non-resident scholarships, didn't have to wait till he got home to hear the good news. His mother called him up at the New England Conservatory of Music, where he is studying.

Ever since he was in grammar school, he said, he had wanted to go to Harvard. The way didn't open up when he graduated from Rindge Technical School in 1939, so he went to the Conservatory instead. Now the "big hurdle" is past.

His ambition, he said today, is to become a concert pianist and composer. He has taken part in a number of the Conservatory recitals, and has often played for clubs about Cambridge, where he lives.

Raise Standards

From Harvard's point of view, these National Scholarship awards do much to raise the already high academic standards in the Yard. The National Scholars who have been accepted in the four or five years since establishment of the program have made uniformly outstanding records. Thirty-three, from 17 states in the Middle West, the Far West, and the South were chosen today in addition to the six from Massachusetts.

The purpose is to provide a college education for able students who "for financial reasons might not otherwise be able to go to college."

The fund for Massachusetts boys was made possible by bequests from the Alexander G. Mercer Fund and from the estate of Mrs. Clara B. Kimball of Boston.

The recipients of Non-Resident Scholarships in Massachusetts are:

Robert A. Goldthwaite, Somerville; Richard A. Kaye, Brookline; Lauriat Lane Jr., Cambridge; John J. McCullough, Arlington; Thaddeus E. Mroz, Salem; Kalman Novak, Cambridge; Raymond H. Ripley Jr., Belmont; Arthur J. Torsiglieri, Boston; Amiel P. Van Teslaar, Boston; David M. Young, Jr., Quincy;

The recipients of resident National Scholarships are:

Warren Bennett, Dorchester; Richard M. Brown, Arlington; Scott E. Doten, Newton; James F. Fallon, Jr., Medford; Peter W. Fay, Cambridge; Edward W. Merrill, West Roxbury.

Maine Jobless Fund Increasing

MILLINOCKET, Maine, June 11 (AP)—Chairman Clifford E. Somerville declared here that the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission's reserve now was growing at the rate of $500,000 every three months but would be "none too much to meet the terrific drain" expected in the "post-war or post-emergency economic recession three or four years from now."

To the Maine Federation of Labor, which opened its annual convention here yesterday, Mr. Somerville predicted that the reserve would total $7,000,000 by next February, then added:

"This substantial growth . . . should not be eyed with envy either by labor or by contributing employers. Any efforts to raid this fund by legislation in the next year or two should be strongly resisted by every friend of labor."

Mr. Somerville disclosed that unemployment benefits for the first half of 1941 would be about $980,000, compared to $1,918,750 in the same period of 1940.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Commemoration of the anniversary of Gen. Joseph Warren under the auspices of the Roxbury Historical Society. Among the speakers will be Judge Frankland W. L. Miles. Boy Scouts of Troop 30, under the direction of Francis Carret, will assist in the exercises. At the Warren Monument, Warren Square, Roxbury, at 7 p. m.

Flower show of early summer flowers sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Peonies, roses, early annuals and perennials will be among the varieties on exhibition. In Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, Boston, until 9 p. m., and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Thursday. Open to the public free.

Open meeting of the America First Committee of Arlington. "What Can We Do to Preserve American Peace?" will be discussed by Paul Killiam, Harvard College and Boston University law school graduate of the class of '41. James C. Baylery, Jr., assistant chairman of the America First Committee of Greater Boston, will preside. In the Robbins Memorial Town Hall, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Egyptian Crafts" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Flower Festival under the auspices of the Needham Garden Club. Among the features will be table centerpieces for bridal shower or wedding festivities, window arrangements, patriotic designs, a school children's exhibit, and a class for bird houses by boys of Needham. In the Congregational Church, Needham, from 1:30 to 9 p. m. A small admission will be charged.

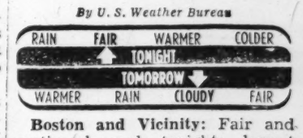
Flower show presented by the Garden Club of Malden. For the benefit of the American Red Cross a well, made from timbers of one of the buildings at the home of "Ocean Born Mary" in Henniker, N. H., will be featured and open for contributions. A peasant booth, hand-painted by Miss Barbara Edgett, art teacher at the Beebe Junior High School; a wayside stand with the roof covered with turf and growing flowers, miniature landscape scenes by children, and nine classes for varied arrangements will be among the special exhibits. In Legion hall, Malden, from 2 to 9 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; lowest temperature near 50 degrees; Thursday increasing cloudiness, temperature about the same as today; moderate north and northeast winds tonight and Thursday.

Maine: Fair, continued cool tonight; Thursday fair, warmer in the interior; moderate to fresh northerly winds over the east portion, diminishing tonight.

New Hampshire: Fair and continued cool with scattered light frost in exposed places tonight; Thursday fair, warmer in the interior.

Vermont: Fair and continued cool with scattered light frost in exposed places tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, warmer than today

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, warmer than today in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds tonight and Thursday; fair tonight and Thursday followed by increasing high clouds along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coasts in the afternoon; good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	68	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	54	71	New York	60	75
Denver	49		Norfolk	68	80
Kansas City	64	79	Philadelphia	63	79
Los Angeles	58	77	St. Louis	70	79
Miami	78	93	San Francisco	53	85
Minneapolis	53	65	Washington	62	82

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T. June 12.
B—Maximum temperatures for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:24 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Friday, 2:38 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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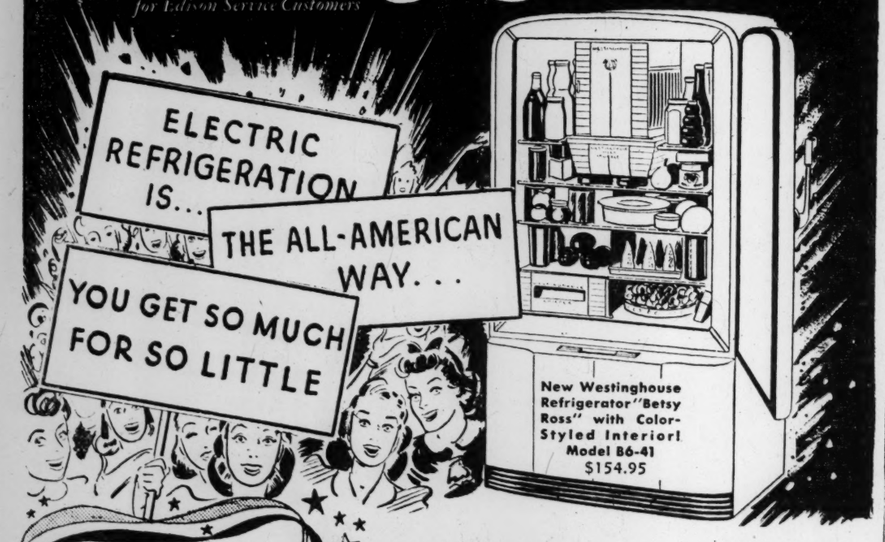

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Japanese Group in New York Asserts Loyalty to Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—To avoid war-caused misconceptions, a group of Japanese residents of Greater New York known as the Japanese Residential Committee and including some Nipponese who have lived 50 years or more in the United States, today had launched an "America-for-our Home" movement to make clear the loyalty of its members to the United States.

"We want to make it clear," Tom Kume, Chairman, declared, "that we are peaceful, law-abiding people, many of whom would now be citizens of this country if it were not for restrictive laws forbidding us to become so. Our sons and daughters, however, are American citizens by birth. Over 1,000 children of Japanese parents are serving in the defense training camps of Uncle Sam.

"Those who know the American Japanese know that they are grouped in legitimate trades and that they contribute their skill and labor to the progress and development of industry, particularly in agriculture on the West Coast.

"Neither our attitudes nor our intentions have been affected by diplomatic moves on the international front. We may be depended upon fully to discharge any and all obligations toward the United State of America.

"We believe that the American people, whose tradition we venerate, will not allow themselves to be carried away by war hysteria, but will continue to extend the benefit of democracy to all peaceful, industrious, and well-behaved people within their gates."

Great-Great-Grandmother in Texas Gets Queen's Thanks for Sock a Day

DALLAS, Texas, June 11 (AP)—Mrs. D. R. Weyand, chubby great-great-grandmother of 91, who knits a sock a day for the British, dropped her first stitch in years when she received a letter from Buckingham Palace.

Written by Katharine Seymour, Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth, the letter said:

"The Queen commands me to write and say that Her Majesty has heard that at the great age of 91 you are still knitting socks for the Red Cross, and the Queen desires me to send you a word of cordial appreciation for all that you are doing to help Great Britain at the present time."

Mrs. Weyand, who learned to knit on broom straws at the age of six, has knitted for soldiers of four wars, Civil, Spanish-American, World War, and the present conflict.

Nazis Back Japan

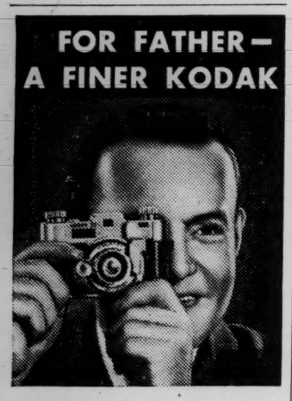
BERLIN, June 11 (AP)—Germany "recognizes Japan's interest in the Netherlands East Indies," an authorized spokesman said today in commenting upon Japanese-Dutch difficulties.

The economic negotiations at Batavia, it was said, were difficult and even critical, but Japan's "Lebensraum" (living space), it was intimated, includes the Netherlands Far East possessions.

[Japan has made demands on the Dutch East Indies for increased exports of oil and other war essential materials, but the Indies Government has refused to meet the Japanese requests. There have been reports that one factor was that Germany—eyeing the rich Netherlands Empire—had withheld from giving Japan a free hand in the South Pacific.

Article Two of the 10-year military and economic pact which made Japan an ally of the Axis last Sept. 27, however, stipulates that Germany and Italy "recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in greater East Asia."]

FOR FATHER—A FINER KODAK



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CHARLES L. ORNSTEIN, Manager

Daniel Carter Beard

SUFFERN, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Daniel Carter Beard, who passed on here today, was one of the founders of the Boy Scouts of America.

Two things occupied most of Mr. Beard's interest and effort. They were the outdoors, as a place for boys, and the artist's pencil.

Son of an outstanding animal painter, Daniel Beard's artistic gifts won him a leading place among illustrators. He drew for his own books, for magazines and newspapers, and illustrated Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

He was a founder of the Boy Scouts of America and a National Scout Commissioner. He led a delegation of its members to an international "jamboree" in England, and annually for many years guided as many as 3,000 eastern Scouts in a birthday pilgrimage to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt.

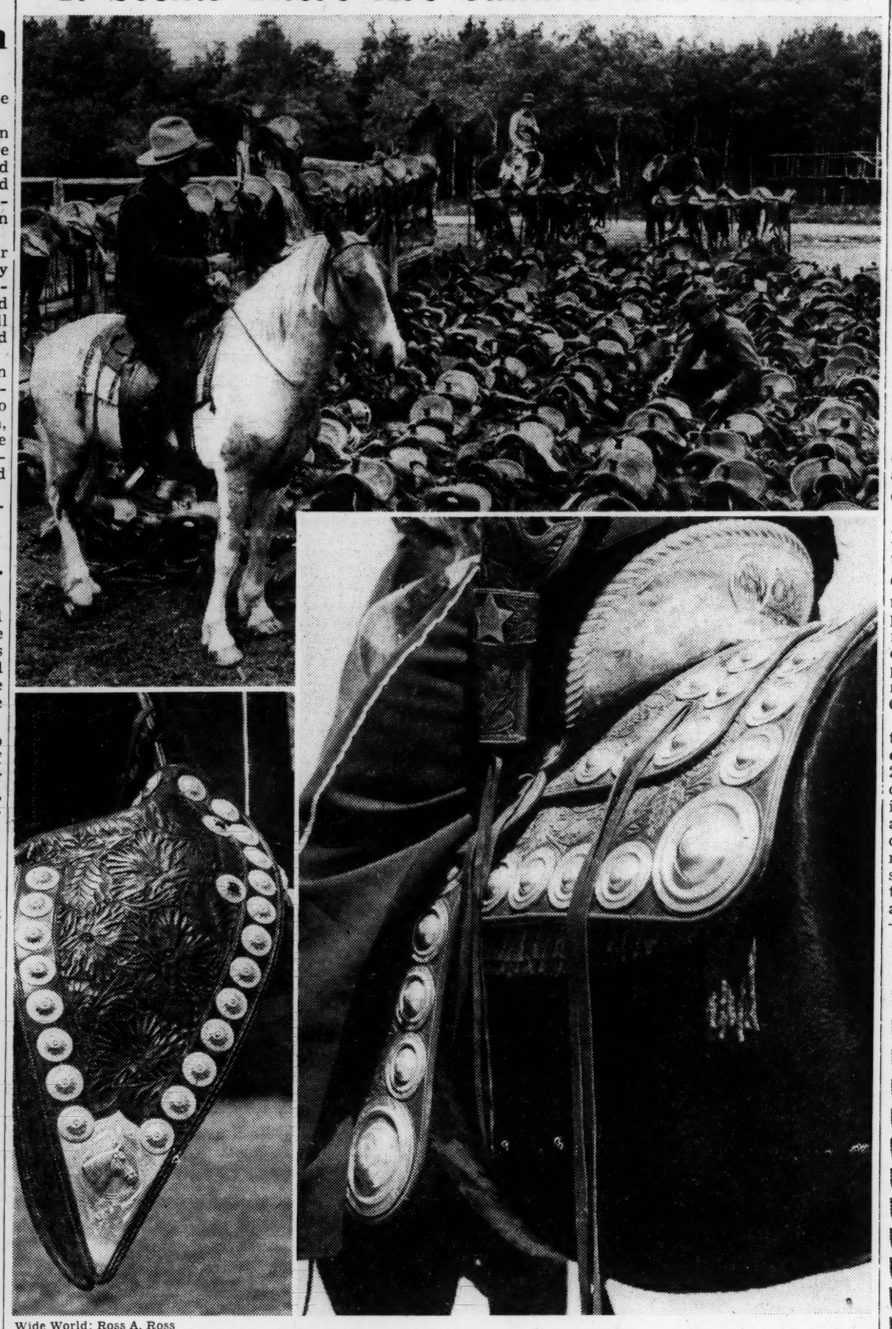
Mr. Beard always stressed moral instruction in his work with boys, but it was his pride to be "a man's man."

He frequently declared that just being a boy was a privilege. He once said: "I would rather be a boy than a Czar, a count, a no-account or a discount, and I would rather be an American boy than the President of the United States."

He taught the boys outdoor handicrafts and organized the Boy Pioneers and Sons of Daniel Boone, forerunners of the Scout organization which he saw grow to several million members in 48 states and with counterparts throughout the world.

Mr. Beard—"Dan Beard" to millions of boys—was educated in Cincinnati public schools and at Worrall's Academy, Covington, Ky.

It Seems There Are Saddles and Saddles



Wide World; Ross A. Ross

The West: Where Men Are Men and Saddles Are Big

Top: Glacier Park, Montana, cowhands air part of a huge array of saddles which had been stored in dusty sheds for the winter. After the warm sun oils the leather they are ready for use again. Lower left: An ornate stirrup on a typical western saddle. Lower right: One of the richly fitted stock saddles used by members of the San Francisco Sheriff's Mounted Posse.

Utility and Comfort Required of Saddles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—Nothing that they encounter in the cattle country is viewed with more curiosity and distrust by Eastern visitors than a "Western" saddle. "Why must you put anything so heavy on a horse's back?" is usually the first question asked by "dude ranch" guests accustomed to the English saddle—or "postage stamp," as the cowboys contemptuously call it.

It's not vanity or anybody's silly notion, declares Arthur Ensign of the Federal Writers Project, who has been digging into saddle history from the time of the Pharaohs to the present. The Western, or Texas, saddle is an evolution of America's rangeland, descended from the ornate and clumsy contraptions developed by the Spaniards and Mexicans. Anyone attempting to round up cattle in rough country, on an English saddle, would be tired out in an hour or two if he managed to keep his seat that long. Besides, it has no horn and is entirely too light for roping service.

When California and Texas were Mexican or Spanish territory, saddles were to a certain extent utilitarian but primarily they proclaimed the social status of the owner. In front, an enormous horn rose above a lofty pommel; in back there was a high-pitched cantle surmounted by a "bucking roll," of padded leather with bright silver ornaments and other decorations. It was nothing unusual for a saddle to weigh 50 or 60 pounds.

Unnecessaries Taken Off

The Yankee cowboy trimmed off all the unnecessaries—or most of them. Pommels and cantles were lowered and the horn became a comparatively tiny affair, just large enough to keep the riata from slipping off as the rider "takes his dallies." That is, as he wraps one end of his rope around the horn's "neck" to hold the animal at the other end. A typical range saddle today weighs less than half as much as its Castilian model.

Despite the fact that utility is the first consideration, every cowboy has his own ideas of what a saddle should be. He is rarely content with a factory-built model but has his own made to order as soon as possible. Therefore, custom saddle-makers flourish throughout the cow country. And highly skilled craftsmen they are. One with a top reputation can get twice as much as his competitor for a saddle which may, in fact, be no better.

The "tree" or wooden frame over which the saddle is built is usually of Oregon pine because of its strength and lightness. This tree must be tooled and shaped exactly right for both rider and mount. Nothing will ruin a saddlemaker's career more quickly than for a rumor to start that his trees "hurt a horse's back."

Infinite Care Needed

Steel bolts fasten the cantle, "side boards," seat pommel, and horn together. Then the whole is covered with several coats of waterproof varnish.

Then begins the really difficult part of saddle-making. The leather—of high grade even for the cheapest saddles—must be applied with infinite care. Different grades of thickness and stiffness are used for the seat, "skirts," stirrup leathers, and latigo straps which connect the saddle with the girth. Cinch, it's called out West, from the Spanish cincha.)

Finally, to the under side of the skirts is glued a layer of sheepskin with the fleece side out. The thicker the fleece the less blanket will be required between the saddle and the horse's back.

And there is the Western saddle, fashioned to fit the anatomy of man and beast, to stand abuse and best fit the needs of the cowboy in riding and roping. Its essential design has not changed in two generations, and seems unlikely to change as long as cattle are raised in the great open spaces.

Assist in Defense, Gates Tells Colleges

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP)—Calm, common sense cooperation of our colleges with defense programs of the Government was urged today by Thomas S. Gates President at the University of Pennsylvania's commencement.

"Defense courses are, and should be, offered by the colleges and universities wherever satisfactory conditions permit," he said. "The research work of the laboratories and scientific expert staffs of the universities is being turned to the exploration and solutions of problems concerned with both military and naval progress."

The university awarded degrees in course to 1,684 men and women and conferred an honorary Doctor of Letters degree on Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress.

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Bund Lands Patrolled By N. J. Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, N. J., June 11—Following up his Memorial Day raid and closing of Camp Nordland, the 205-acre German-American Bund recreation center here, as a public nuisance, Sheriff Denton J. Quick of Sussex County today had the acreage under patrol as a property of the State.

The action is part of a sequence to the raid which brought legislative repeal of the Bund Auxiliary's charter coincidentally with the sale of the camp to 217 mortgagees, seven of whom are Bund associates under sentence for inciting race hatred.

The office of Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who authorized the original raid and drafted the charter revokement law, said the new procedure was to "preserve peace and public order" after the new owners had "threatened to continue offenses against the public peace" in letters to the Sheriff and members of the Andover Township Committee.

The letter, signed by two trustees of the Nordland Home Owners' Association, representing the 217 purchasers, assailed the recent surveillance as "without justification or warrant in law," and added that "we respectfully request and demand that we be permitted to take and enjoy possession without further unlawful interference by you and your agents."

Relief and WPA Cases Show Heavy Shrinkage in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More than 208,000 families and single persons who were on relief or WPA in this State two years ago February are now able to get their income from private sources. They have jobs, or close relatives of theirs have jobs, and they no longer look to the WPA or Illinois Emergency Relief for money to buy groceries and to meet the rent bill.

It's a big drop. General relief and WPA rolls in this State have shrunk 48 per cent since February, 1939, reports Russell L. Peters, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. Industry has at last had jobs to offer, and the "reliefers" have gladly taken them.

Besides this group, young people who received job training in NYA shops are also getting work in private industry. A new high record was reached in April, when 1,044 of these young men and women went to work in private employment. They reported salaries ranging from $60 to $200 a month. Most of them got work for which they were especially trained. For example, out of one NYA shop about half of the young people learning trades found work last month at jobs in line with their training as operators of lathes, drill presses, milling machines, punch presses, scrapers, and machinists' apprentices.

It all seems to prove what relief authorities have been saying all along, that the majority of people receiving assistance would be glad to go to work in private industry if they thought they could get jobs with some promise of permanence. But Mr. Peters points out that it isn't easy to find employment for all the people on relief designated as employable, even now.

Snow White JUST RIGHT!

Keenly styled beauties, cool and comfortable in gleaming white. Your inspection urged while stocks are complete.

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GLORIOUS $6.95

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Care for Comfort? Then Wear Howard Tropical Worsted Suits

Developed in an interesting variety of colors and patterns . . . in single and double breasted drape and conservative models. All sizes up to 52 stout.

HOWARD presents George Coulouris in Bulldog Drummond 6:30 Sunday Night WOR-WFIL-WAAB-WAGE

Remember Dad . . . on Father's Day!

HOWARD Year 'round THREE-PIECE SUITS are still only $22.50

Just the suits you need . . . because they are sensible, seasonable, reasonable. In a moment you'll get what we mean by real comfort, real coolness, real smartness. Loomed from the finest wool yarns . . . light in weight and porous to permit air to circulate. The fabrics are so excellent and the tailoring so splendid that these summer suits will retain their smartness, despite wear and weather. Better get your share of these comfort givers today or tomorrow.

Howard Tropical Worsted . . . or Tropical Tweed Suits (Coat and Trousers) $17.50

No Charge for Alterations

Tropical Worsted SPORT TOGS . . . Well tailored, for leisure and sport wear. A wide range of smart colors. Long sleeve jackets and slacks with belt to match. $12.50

Rayon Mixture SPORT TOGS . . . All colors. Long sleeve jackets and slacks with belt to match. $7.50

HOWARD SPORT COATS Three button drape models in all wool Shetlands and Tweeds; plaids, herringbones and plain colors. Natural, blue, grey, green and camel tan . . . $15 And an excellent choice of Sport coats at the unusually low price of $12.50

HOWARD SPORT SLACKS All wool Gabardines and Flannels, in plain colors, plaids and chevrons. Complete with belt to match. $6 and $7

HOWARD TEN PAY PLAN

It enables you to purchase the clothes you need with a small outlay of money. Open an account . . . pay a little down and budget the balance in weekly or twice monthly payments for a period of ten weeks. The service fee is only one dollar.

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Paterson . . . 160 Market Street • Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market Street 1511 Chestnut Street 5th and South Street • Upper Darby, Pa. . . . . 67 South 69th Street • Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 542 Washington Street Worcester . . . 104 Front Street • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina Street • Pittsburgh . . . 253 Fifth Avenue Chicago . . . 220 South State Street . . . 6345 South Halsted Street

Commencement Activities in New England Reach Peak in the Coming Week

Lord Halifax And Roosevelt Climax Events

Commencement activities in New England universities and colleges continue during this week and next, reaching their highest peak over the coming week end, and climaxing with the appearance of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, at Harvard's alumni meeting on June 19.

Tufts College:

The 85th Commencement exercises at Tufts will extend from Thursday, June 12, through Monday, June 16. Tufts Night at Pops in Symphony Hall, Thursday evening, signalizes the opening of the many events. Prof. Leo Lewis, head of the Department of Music, will conduct a portion of the performance which will be devoted to Tufts songs and numbers.

Friday, June 13, is Class Day, opening with exercises in Goddard Chapel, and closing with the planting of a class tree behind the Chapel.

Saturday is Alumni Day, with Tufts-Harvard baseball game at the Tufts Oval in the afternoon, and Alumni Frolic in Cousens Gymnasium that night.

Baccalaureate Services will be held in Goddard Chapel on Sunday at 11 a. m., and for the first time in the history of the College the graduation exercises will be held on Sunday afternoon. This will take place in the Pavilion beside the Chapel at 3 p. m.

The Senior Class Prom on Monday evening will close the festivities for the Class of '41.

Suffolk University:

Baccalaureate Exercises were held on Sunday, the address being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harold J. Ockenga, Pastor of Park Street Church, Boston.

Today will be observed as Class Day, and the Commencement address will be delivered at the University Auditorium on Thursday by Carle M. Bigelow, President of Bigelow, Kent, & Co., consulting engineers. Two hundred and twenty members of the Class of 1941 will receive their Bachelor of Laws degree at this time.

Smith College:

The Senior Class Supper will open the 63rd Commencement on Thursday, June 12. Friday will include such activities as the last chapel service, reunion class suppers, and the commencement play, "A Comedy of Rogues."

On Saturday morning, returning alumnae will hold their annual parade, followed by the Ivy Day ceremonies, one of the most celebrated traditions of the College. The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association also will take place on Saturday morning, followed by a picnic lunch for some 2,000 alumnae. Illumination Night on Saturday will see the campus decorated with thousands of colored lanterns. A song competition for reunion classes will be featured.

The Baccalaureate address will be given by President Herbert Davis on Sunday morning, June 15, and the afternoon program will include a concert by the Smith College Orchestra.

Granduation exercises will take place on Monday, June 16, in the John M. Greene Hall.

Williams College:

Friday, June 13, will be observed as Class Day. The Alumni meetings will be held on June 14; Baccalaureate services on June 15, and Commencement on June 16.

N. E. Conservatory:

Friday, June 13, will be observed as Class Day at the New England Conservatory of Music, with exercises in Jordan Hall. This will be followed by the Senior Class Concert.

Saturday evening will be "Conservatory Night" at the Pops at Symphony Hall.

The Baccalaureate Service will be held on Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall, with an address by the Rev. Ray A. Eusden, D.D.

The annual business meeting of the Alumni Association will be held on Monday afternoon, followed by the reunion and dinner at the Hotel Sheraton that evening.

Commencement exercises will be held in Jordan Hall on Monday, June 16.

Trinity College:

Commencement will open with Fraternity Day on Friday, June 13. Saturday will be observed as Class Day, and alumni reunions will be held on the same day. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered on Sunday, and the graduation exercises will be held on Monday, June 16.

Dartmouth College:

The 172nd Commencement will open on Thursday, June 12, with a meeting of the Alumni Council. Class Day exercises will be held on the campus on Friday, climaxing with the celebration of President Ernest Martin Hopkins' 25th anniversary as head of the College. The Commencement Ball will be held that evening.

This June, for perhaps the first time in the history of the College, alumni reunions will be divided into two groups, the older alumni meeting at the conventional Commencement time, with the four younger classes coming to Hanover the following week.

The Dartmouth-Cornell baseball game will be played on Saturday afternoon, and the Dartmouth Players will present "The Male Animals" at Webster Hall that night.

The Baccalaureate Address will be given by Dr. William A. Eddy in Rollins Chapel on Sunday, and Graduation exercises will take place on Monday evening.

Brown University:

Commencement Week opens with the Ivy Day exercises at Alumnae Hall on Friday morning, June 13. "Under the Elms" exercises will be held that afternoon, followed by the Promenade and Class Night dances in the evening.

Alumnae Association meetings will be held on Saturday, with Reunion Dinner at 7:00 that evening.

Baccalaureate Exercises will be held on Sunday afternoon, followed by the President's Reception on Faunce House Terrace. The 173rd annual Commencement will be held in the First Baptist Meeting House on Monday, June 16.

Princess Juliana, Prince Bernhard, and Daughter Beatrix

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who will visit Boston this week beginning tomorrow, is shown with Prince Bernhard and their daughter, Beatrix. The Princess' visit, her first to Boston, will include luncheon with President and Mrs. James B. Conant of Harvard, a dinner at The Country Club given by Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, and a visit to Mt. Holyoke College, where it is expected she will receive an honorary degree.

At 4 o'clock on Thursday, after the luncheon at Harvard, Princess Juliana will attend a tea at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge given by Dean and Mrs. Angus Dun. Friday evening will be spent, first at a dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jefferson Coolidge, then at a reception at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. A reception on Saturday at the Algonquin Club will be open to all Dutch residents of Boston and vicinity, and Dutch sailors who have docked in Boston Harbor will be invited.

Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard, the royal consort, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge during the four-day visit. Prof. and Mrs. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer of Harvard, President of the Netherlands Club of New England, will represent his countrymen in welcoming her.

Amherst College:

Friday, June 13, will be Class Day, with the Senior Chapel service, Ivy oration, and poem in the morning. In the evening, prize speaking will take place, as well as a presentation of the Class Play.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., whose son Robert M. Morgenthau is a member of the graduating class, will speak at the Alumni Luncheon on Saturday, Alumni Day.

The Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, of Union Theological Seminary, in Johnson Chapel on Sunday morning.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the Commencement speaker at the graduation exercises, which also will take place on Sunday.

Bates College:

A four-day program of exercises and social functions for graduates and alumni will feature the 75th annual Commencement, opening with Alumni Night on June 13. Class Day exercises will be held on Saturday afternoon, followed by the President's Reception. Alumnae banquets are scheduled for the evening, followed by two performances of "The Taming of the Shrew" by the College Dramatic Club.

Baccalaureate exercises will be held on Sunday afternoon with President Clifton D. Gray preaching the sermon. At 8 p. m., the Commencement Concert will be presented in the Chapel, followed at 10 p. m. by the Candlelight Communion Service, conducted by Dr. Rayborn L. Zerby.

Commencement exercises will be held on Monday, June 16. Immediately after the exercises the Commencement Dinner will take place, and the Commencement Hop at 9 that evening will conclude the program.

Colby College:

Commencement exercises open on Friday, June 13, with the College Play, "Kind Lady," presented in the afternoon, and the President's reception that evening. Senior Class Day exercises will be held on Saturday, together with the Alumnae and Alumni luncheons.

The Baccalaureate Service will take place Sunday at 11 a. m., with sermon by the Rev. Charles Lyon Seasholes, of Dayton, Ohio.

On Monday, the graduates will be addressed by Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now."

Bennington College:

The President's Reception will be held on Friday, June 13, and the Comencement exercises will take place on Saturday, the 14th.

Wesleyan University:

Commencement week will begin on Friday, June 13, which will be observed as Fraternity Day, with Amherst-Wesleyan baseball game in the afternoon. Class Day and Alumni Day will combine on Saturday.

President James L. McConaughy will deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday morning, June 15. Open House at the Honors College and the Senior Sing will precede the Commencement exercises which will take place out of doors on the Denison Memorial Terrace on Sunday evening.

Wellesley College:

The annual Commencement program opens with Alumnae Day on Saturday, June 14. The Alumnae Parade will take place on the Tower Court Green, followed by the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association in Alumnae Hall. At 10:30 that evening, Step Singing in the Hay Theater, and Induction of the Senior Class.

On Sunday morning, the Baccalaureate address will be given in the Chapel, with Willard L. Sperry, of the Harvard Divinity School, as speaker. This will be followed by the President's reception on the President's lawn, and by Vespers in the Chapel that evening.

Monday will be Commencement Day with the annual procession on Norumbega Hill. Chief Librarian Archibald MacLeish of the Library of Congress will be the principal speaker.

Pembroke College:

Friday, June 13, will be observed as Ivy Day, and June 14 as Alumnae Day. The Baccalaureate services will take place on Sunday, June 15, and Commencement exercises and the Dean's Luncheon will be held on Monday, June 16.

Radcliffe College:

Saturday, June 14, will be Alumnae Day, with luncheons and suppers for reunion classes, and alumnae show in the afternoon.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered in First Church, Congregational, Cambridge, on Sunday, by the Rev. Oliver J. Hart, rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

Senior Class Night will take place on Monday, and on Tuesday, June 17, the Alumnae Dinner for all alumnae, seniors, and Ph.D candidates, will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston. Speakers: Mrs. Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe, and Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Professor of Choral Music at Harvard and Radcliffe.

On Wednesday, June 18, the Commencement exercises will be held in Sanders Theater, Harvard University. Speaker: Justice Felix Frankfurter, of the United States Supreme Court. Degrees will be presented by President Comstock.

University of Vermont:

Friday, June 13, will be observed as Class Day. The Alumni luncheon will be held on Saturday, and Class reunions and the Baccalaureate address will take place on Sunday. Graduation exercises will be on Monday, June 16.

Wheaton College:

The 106th Commencement exercises will open with the Senior Hoop Roll on Saturday morning, June 14. This will be followed by the Senior-Father baseball game on Hockey Field, and the Alumnae Luncheon in Plimpton Hall. In the afternoon, there will be the Alumnae Parade with the Seniors, and the Alumnae Association meeting. Class Day exercises will be held in the afternoon, followed by the Alumnae banquet and the Senior Dance.

The Baccalaureate service will be held on Sunday, June 15, with address by Dr. J. Edgar Park. An organ recital and the Senior Step Singing will be held in the evening.

Commencement exercises will be held on Monday, June 16, with an address by Dr. Walter O. McIntire, who thus climaxes his 27 years as a teacher at Wheaton.

U. of New Hampshire:

Saturday, June 14, will be observed as Alumni Day, with meetings during the day, and banquet in the evening, at which Dr. Frederick J. Kelly, of the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, will be the speaker.

Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered on Sunday, June 15, by Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of the Boston area. This will be followed by a reception in the President's home.

Class Day exercises will be held on Monday morning, with Dr. Fred Englehardt, the University's President, as the principal speaker.

Middlebury College:

The 141st commencement exercises of Middlebury College and Women's College of Middlebury, will open with a Senior Ball on Thursday evening, June 12. The Commencement Play will be presented at the College Playhouse on Friday evening. Class Day exercises will take place on Saturday, with a barbecue at noon, and the President's reception at 4 p. m.

Saltonstall The Speaker At Holy Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 11—Emphasizing the vital need for educated men and women above the present emergency call for fighters, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged graduates of Holy Cross College, at their Commencement, not to "lose faith in the value of education, even in days when might seems to pay bigger dividends than right.

"The world is in grievous trouble just now, not because men know too much, but because they know too little," he added. "The brilliance of the scientists who create constantly more deadly bombs and faster planes and heavier tanks is wasted by the ignorance of the high leaders who command the forces of destruction; and the lack of freedom in peoples who must tolerate such leadership."

Attacking Hitler's "new order," Governor Saltonstall declared: "We know it is a wave of the past he wants to inflict on the world, not a 'wave of the future.' The only wave of the future acceptable to us," he added, "means more freedom, more security, more justice—not less. That means more education, not less."

Classing the Holy Cross graduates in America's army of defense, Governor Saltonstall asserted: "Our schools, our colleges, are the training camps of tomorrow. The strength of our armament will be in proportion to the value we place on what we are defending. We are aiming today to protect those fundamental rights and ideals which have permitted us to live together, as free men, in this country for over three centuries."

Governor Saltonstall conferred degrees in course on 261 graduates, and the Very Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell, College President, awarded honorary degrees to six recipients.

Boston College

Degrees were awarded to 498 members of the graduating class of Boston College this afternoon at the 64th annual Commencement on Alumni Field. The exercises began with the traditional procession around the campus to the Field, led by Francis J. Campbell, of Medford, Registrar of the College.

The Commencement address was delivered by the Rev. James M. Gillis, Editor of the Catholic World, who also received an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. William Cardinal O'Connell Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, also conferred honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Joseph S. Stanton, of Newton, and the Rt. Rev. Robert P. Barry, pastor of St. Clement's Church, Somerville. Degrees in course were awarded by the Deans of the several schools.

Class reunion dinner at 6 p. m., and the annual alumni dance that night.

President Paul D. Moody will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday morning at the Chapel.

Dr. Hu Chih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, will deliver the Commencement address to 180 candidates for degrees on Monday, June 16.

Harvard University:

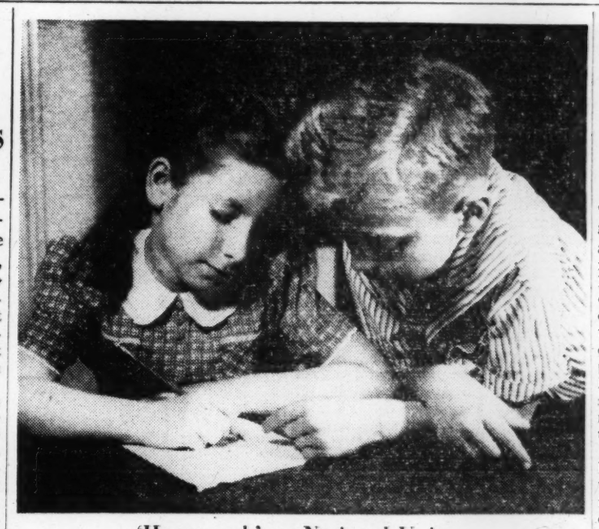
In the oldest annual ceremony in the United States, Harvard will celebrate its 290th commencement and conclude its 305th year on June 19. Addresses by President Roosevelt and Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, will climax the final day,—a day which will also see the two men joining in special ceremonies symbolizing British-American unity.

The Baccalaureate address by Dr. James B. Conant, President, on Sunday, June 15, will introduce commencement week. On Monday and Tuesday, men from some 50 different classes of Harvard alumni, with their wives and children, will take over the Yard for reunions and excursions and general fun-making. Meanwhile, the seniors—the class of '41—will dance to a big-name band in the Spread Monday night.

Wednesday is Class Day, or "fun day," to use the more appropriate, if unofficial, term. After the senior oration, poem, and ode are read by honored members of the senior class in the morning, the legendary 10,000 men of Harvard—and more—will march to the Stadium in every sort of costume and join in the confetti-throwing, cheering, singing, and laughter of the Class Day exercises. The Ivy Oration, highlight of the humor, will this year be a dialogue between two men of '41, not a solo performance as it has been as long as the oldest living graduate can remember.

Sharply in contrast is the somber, dignified, old-world ceremonial day which follows. Commencement at Harvard has followed the same pattern for nearly three centuries—every year, with a few interruptions, since the Massachusetts General Court established a "schoole or college" at Newtowne in 1636. This year it will be the same, except that after Lord Halifax has been given an honorary degree, there will be a short ceremony—just what, Harvard has not said—involving him and President Roosevelt. The purpose will be to drive home to Harvard's 2,200 degree recipients the importance of British and American friendship.

Five or six thousand alumni, gathered for the Alumni Association meeting that afternoon, will hear both statesmen give important addresses which may clarify greatly America's future role in the war. Dr. Conant and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts will also speak.



'Homework' on National Unity

Margery and Arnold Bass of Lynn hard at work on a slogan on national unity to be entered in the slogan contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The winner of the contest, which closes at midnight, June 14, will receive from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the first medal to be given to a civilian "for important contributions to defense." Writers of the next six best slogans will receive beautiful American flags. The winning slogan will be used in a State-wide morale building campaign. Entries should be sent to the Committee, Room 213, State House.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 12

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program:
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Frankie Master's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Melody Time; Popular Serenade.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Chamber Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 13.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Waltz by Jeno Sandor, Orchestra; News in English; Songs by Maria Basilides of the Budapest Opera. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views." Commentators: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Act I of "The Magic Flute" by Amadeus Mozart. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Nazi Policy Struck Blow By Compton

In the face of the "speed of its effort . . . the consistency of its program, the unanimity of its people, and its ability to proceed with disregard of all elements of honor, law, or fair play," characteristics of dictator-ruled nations, "how can democracy hope to survive when the totalitarian states combine to destroy it?" Such was the question posed by Dr. Carl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an address recently to the graduating class of the Rhode Island School of Design.

In answer to his own question, Dr. Compton expressed the belief that "regimentation which seems for the present to be such a source of strength in the totalitarian state, is probably a serious weakness in the long run. All through the world of Nature it is diversification and not regimentation that makes for survival. . . . Some seeds fall in a suitable environment and grow and flourish; other seeds get into an unfavorable locality and perish, but in that locality some other type of seed better adapted to the place will take root and grow."

The democracy, asserted Dr. Compton, resembles this. "There is much confusion, waste and lack of system, but in these very elements there are virility and adaptability to new conditions." Dr. Compton drew examples from religion, education, discovery and production to build his case for a system of free enterprise and individual initiative versus totalitarian regimentation.

"My belief is," he said, "that this Nazi doctrine of regimentation, which unquestionably has brought quick power to the organization for the time being, will nevertheless be followed by stagnation and then by decay if left to its own destiny."

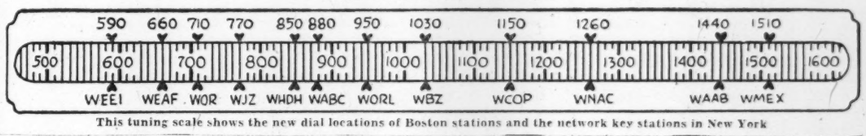
Harvard Business School Names Associate Dean

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 11 (AP)—Appointment of Donald K. David of New York, President of the American Maize Products Company, as an Associate Dean and a professor of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration was announced yesterday by the university.

Harvard officials said Mr. David's appointment to the Dean's office and to the William Ziegler Professorship of Business Administration would become effective Feb. 1, 1942.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"..	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	Education speakers.	John's Other Wife: sk....	"The Guiding Light"....	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Delta Rhythm Boys	"Susan Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"...	women's program.....	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Orch.	Edgar A. Guest; News.	"Young Widder Brown".	Reds baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin".....	Ireene Wicker.....	"Home of the Brave"..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills"...	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"...	Frank Ryan, Sports..	News Service.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather.	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight" sk	Dance Time.....
6:15	Hedda Hopper.....	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	Dance Time.....
6:30	News Review.....	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous....	News.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas.....	Musical Rendezvous....	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today": drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	News of the World....	"Fu Manchu".....	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"...	Marion Mann, songs....	Inside of Sports.....	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama.....	**Rep. Josh. L. Johns. Wis.**	"Concert Miniatures"..	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	John Kirby's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker..	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus.....
8:15			"How Did You Meet?": sk.	Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus.....
8:30	"Dr. Christian": dramatiza't'n; News	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch	Party Louise Massey and the Westerners....	Boake Carter, news....	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45				Will Johnson's Orch...	Harry Horlick's Orch...
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra**	Frontline Headlines.... "Meet the Band"... News Here and Abroad.. Ted Steele's Orchestra..	**"Time to Smile": Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.** "Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter..... **Col. Theodore Roosevelt** News Service..... "Adventures in Rhythm"	Pages From the Classical Album..... Pages From the Classical Album.....
9:15					
9:30					
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or...	Allen Roth's "Symphony of Melody"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge..	**Raymond Gram Swing** **Adm. Richard E. Byrd** "Summer Time Revue": vocalists; orchestra	Five Star News..... "Dance Digest"..... "Dance Digest".....
10:15	China Relief.....				
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's College of		
10:45	News; Sports.....	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Musical Knowledge....		
11:00	Weather; Music....	News; Music.....	News Service.....	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest".....
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather..	Sport comment.....	"Dance Digest".....
11:30	Music".....	Want" recordings....	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	"Here's Morgan".....	Operatic chorus.....
11:45	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Fireside Time".....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital.....	"Musical Clock".....	
7:15	"On Your Toes"...	Musical Clock; News....	News Service.....	"Musical Clock".....	
7:30	Speakers; Music...	Musical Clock.....	George and Dixie.....	Headline News.....	
7:45	News; weather....	News; weather.....	"Musical Clock".....	Bailey Axton, songs..	
8:00	**News of Europe**...	Chet Gaylord.....	News Service.....	"Eight Bells".....	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot....	"Morning Toast".....	Weather; news.....	"Morning Watch".....	"Post Exchange".....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"...	Jacobson's Rhythms...	"Post Exchange".....
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"...	Toast.....	"Musical Roundup"...	Jacobson's Rhythms...	"Good Morning Cheer"...
9:00	Home Planning....	News; Talk; Music....	News and Rhythm....	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	Joan Adams: "Listen Ladies".....	Rakov's Orchestra....	Food News.....	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30		"Tropical Moods".....	The Breakfast Club....	"Choir Loft".....	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra.
9:45	Hymn recital.....	Shopping talk.....	"Musical Roundup"...	Government Reports...	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers.....	Bess Johnson.....	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker.....
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	News; Music.....	"Ellen Randolph"...	"Musical Early Edition	Studio Speaker.....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk...	Clark Dennis, tenor..	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	WEEI Food Fair...	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Road of Life".....	Poultry talk.....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	Mildred W. Carlson..	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service.....	Beauty Hints.....
11:15	"Martha Webster"...	"The Family Circle"..	"Pepper Young's Family"	Melody Strings.....	"Letter Quest".....
11:30	"Big Sister": sk...	Two Men and a Girl...	"Lone Journey".....	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Homespun Trio.....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"...	Weather; Music.....	"David Harum": sketch	The Buckeye Four....	News Service.....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Music....	Musical Roundup.....	News Service.....	Rhythm Revue.....
12:15	"Girl Marries"...	Variety program.....	Musical Roundup.....	Agricultural Series...	Rhythm Revue.....
12:30	"Helen Trent"...	National Farm and	Singin Sam.....	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour; speakers; music	Musical Roundup.....	Italian music program..	**"The Monitor News"**..
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...		News Service.....	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15	"Woman in White"...	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills; household talk	"Government Girl"...	Novachord Impressions.
1:45	"Road of Life"...	News; Weather.....		"I'll Find My Way"...	Sing Song Time.....
2:00	Dramatic sketch...	**U. S. Marine Band**....	"Light of the World"...	News; Cedric Foster..	Violin and Orchestra..
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"...	**U. S. Marine Band**....	"The Mystery Man"...	Sport comment.....	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley....	"The Munros".....	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Ariste": pianist..	Earl Hoffman's Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch..	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Baseball Interviews..	News Service.....
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"..	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Reds baseball game...	Sports and music.....
3:30	Melodic Caravan...	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Reds baseball game...	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"..	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	Concert orchestra..	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas".....	Reds baseball game...	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"...	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	John Kiley, organist...
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News.	"Young Widder Brown".	Reds baseball game...	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker.....	"Home of the Brave"..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Portia Faces Life....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Frank Ryan, sports...	News Service.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight"...	Dance Time.....
6:15	**La Guardia, Morris'n**	Dinner Music.....	"Sports Roundup"...	Dinner Concert.....	Dance Time.....
6:30	Paul Sullivan....	Baseball scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45	**The World Today**...	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Five Star News.....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch...	News of the World....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Who's News".....
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Cugat Rumba Revue...	Concert Miniatures...	"Here's Morgan".....	Operatic chorus.....
7:45		Cugat Rumba Revue...	"Confidentially Yours"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	"Fireside Time".....
8:00	"Spotlight" with Ed East, m. c.	"Midweek Function"..	Fanny Brice, H Stafford, songs; orchestra...	Wythe Williams.....	Flag Day Program.....
8:15		Fred B. Cole.....		"Sky Over Britain"...	Flag Day Program.....
8:30	"City Desk": newspaper drama; News	The Week in Industry..	"The Aldrich Family, starring Ezra Stone	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Civilian Defense Speaker
8:45		**Talk, Arthur Greenwood**		Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Harry Horlick's Orch...
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour.....	The Village Schoolhouse; quiz program....	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Ethel Waters; Donald Crisp; orch.**	Mickey Alpert's Orch... John Paul Dickson...	"Pages From the Classical Album".....
9:15					
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour.....	News Here and Abroad. Ted Steele's Orchestra.		News Service..... Will Johnson's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album".....
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Toronto Philharmonic Promenade Concert**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore; guest**	"Parade of the News"; dramatization	Five Star News.....
10:15	Professor Quiz; questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**'Good Neighbors': drama and music**	"The Great Gunns"; comedy skit.....	Civilian Defense Program
10:30	News; Sports.....	Dramas by Olmsted....			Civilian Defense Program
10:45					Dance Digest.....
11:00	Weather; Music....	News;

Drive to Arouse Boston to the Need of Civilian Defense Is Gaining Speed

South Boston Group Hears Defense Plans

A campaign to arouse Bostonians to necessity for all-out preparation for civilian wartime defense of the Hub at once is gathering momentum under sponsorship of the City administration, with co-operation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The situation promises shortly to take a turn for the dramatic.

Plans to expand Boston's civilian defense program are being perfected and early announcement of new steps is expected. The present effort to carry the program to the general public is including a series of mass meetings in various parts of the City to explain need for the program and to encourage volunteering.

One such meeting, held in the South Boston Municipal Building last night, illustrates the character of the appeal at this time. Similar appeals are scheduled for the future elsewhere in the City.

One-Third Filled

Coming from a working-class section predominantly of Irish descent, but with substantial numbers of persons whose forbears were Italians, Lithuanians and Canadians, the audience filled about one-third of the space in the 450-seat auditorium. There were more women than men, and they were mostly housewives.

After singing "America," pledging allegiance to the flag and hearing a rendition of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the audience heard the chairman declare that while the best security for civilians naturally lies in keeping out of war, this may not be possible, and therefore the only sensible thing to do is to prepare. "There is a wild animal loose," he declared of the Nazi system. Representatives of local veterans' posts followed him at the rostrum to pledge co-operation in the civilian defense effort.

"Today when the enemy strikes he strikes quickly and without warning," Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Transit Commissioner and Spanish War Veteran, told the audience. Driving home the situation to civilian hearers, he pointed out that civilians today are the target of attack, and that panic is "the first method of a fifth column." Accordingly he urged the audience to volunteer for defense posts and advance training by signing mimeographed information blanks passed around.

Amazing Progress

"You may wonder," declared Herman L. Bush, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, who spoke subsequently, "why we in Boston should worry about bombing and invasion when the war is 3,000 miles away. But the fact is that incredible and amazing progress in aviation has changed conditions, and distance doesn't mean we are safe any longer."

To observers, these statements seemed intended to carry to the audience of persons of Italian, Irish or other background the implication that whether or not they have sympathetic interest in the Nation's war program or the survival of Britain, they nevertheless need to take pains to prepare for self-defense.

Building Commissioner James H. Mooney outlined practical steps now being taken by City officials. Because municipal departments would not have trained laborers sufficient to protect buildings against widespread simultaneous damage by air raids, it must set up emergency units on paper with personnel drawn from private enterprise, he stated.

Wrecking units assigned to each district in the city, for example, would have 16 persons each: a supervisor, four adzemen, one derrick operator, four truck drivers, and six laborers, with equipment including a mobile derrick, four five-ton trucks, adzes, shovels, wheelbarrows, cables, etc. Such men and equipment now in private firms must be recorded for City use in emergency, he pointed out.

Mr Bush emphasized that civilians today are as much in the war as front-line soldiers, and asserted that Boston's people would be "letting down" their brothers, sons and husbands in the armed forces if they did not act to make the civilian front as strong as the military front.

By a Staff Photographer

At the June Flower Show

An oasis at Horticultural Hall, discovered by Miss Virginia Turner of Kendall Green and hundreds of others who attended the opening of the June exhibition of roses, peonies, rhododendrons, azalias, mountain laurel and many other flowers by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The show is open tonight until 9 p. m. and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Horticultural Hall Blooms With June Flower Exhibit

What an oasis is to the desert, Horticultural Hall is to Boston today and tomorrow, as the June exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society brings to the heart of the city the smell of pines, the sweet fragrance of roses, and woodland scenes with rhododendrons, azaleas, and mountain laurel in profusion.

One of the most spectacular features of the exhibition which will be open today until 9 p. m., and tomorrow from 9 a. m. until the same hour at night, is the display of the Cherry Hill Nurseries of West Newbury, which fills the entire main exhibition hall.

Visitors to the show, to which there is no admission charge, found themselves walking beneath the gnarled branches of wind-swept pines, real growing trees, beneath which rhododendrons and azaleas are reflected in a lily pool. Native woodland ferns complete the illusion of a remote forest scene discovered unexpectedly.

Peony Garden

Just beyond, the eye of the visitor is drawn to a colorful peony garden enclosed by a yew hedge, while through an archway he catches a vista in another larger and more formal peony display, with a gazing ball in the center.

The yew hedge, it was stated, was grown on the estate of Walter Hunnewell of Wellesley, and is a cross between the English and the Irish yew. This particular shrub, which was originated by the Hunnewell gardener, T. D. Hatfield, is now used all over the world.

Other exhibitors include W. Dexter Brownell of Providence, who has an exhibit of roses in the loggia. A display of 40 different varieties of sedum from the Harvard Botanical Gardens attracted much interest, with the lovely lilies and peonies of W. N. Craig of South Weymouth coming in for an equal amount of attention.

Sweet Peas on Display

The sweet peas of Countess Guardebassi of Pride's Crossing, exhibited in the lecture hall, were an especially popular attraction. Mrs. Richard C. Curtis of Manchester-by-the-Sea also exhibited an unusual and stunning display of sweet peas.

The orchids of Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill called for superlatives from the guests of the Society, and also included in Mr. Webster's entry were annuals and iris.

Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill displayed a fine collection of pot plants and roses. Mrs. E. D. Brandegee of Jamaica Plain has as her entry in the show various specimens of handsome gloxinias.

Louis Vasseur of Milton offered a display of clematis, Kenneth Houghton of Dedham a collection of columbines, Ray's of Bridgewater a collection of petunias and annuals, and the Bay State Nurseries of North Abington, perennials, shrubs, and a collection of herbs. Joseph F. Cummings of Southville entered a colorful display in the vegetable classification. J. R.

Star Officers to Be Honored

Highland Chapter, No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star, will tender a reception at the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, on June 13, to three of its past officers, elected or appointed to office in the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts.

Harry George Scampton of Waltham, a Past Worthy Patron of Highland Chapter, No. 35, of Somerville, recently elected Associate Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter; Mrs. Avis A. Wallis, a Past Worthy Matron, just appointed Deputy Grand Matron, and Mrs. Margaret J. Baxter, also a Past Worthy Matron, and present Secretary of the Chapter, who has been named Deputy Grand Marshal, will receive the plaudits of members of their own Chapter, and a large gathering of other members of the Order.

Miss Mary F. McGoldrick, Grand Matron; Francis D. Collings, Grand Patron, and other present and past Grand Officers are expected to attend the function, which promises to be one of the most brilliant events of the kind this season. Following a banquet, with Mrs. Dorothy W. Dolloff, Worthy Matron, and Horace C. Chessman, Worthy Patron, presiding, the reception will be held, and later an entertainment.

Mr. Scampton, in his election for the competitive office of Associate Grand Patron, is in line for the highest gift that is in the power of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts to confer upon a Brother—Worthy Grand Patron—to which office he is expected to be elevated at the next annual meeting of the Grand Chapter in May.

A native of Danvers, Mass., he is a Life Member of Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Roslindale, and is the third member of that Masonic Lodge to be honored by the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star. The first was Freemont S. Eggleston, who was a member of Prospect Lodge for many years. The second was Charles F. MacDonald, who is a present member of that Lodge. Mr. Scampton served as Worthy Patron of Highland Chapter in 1924, and in business life has been connected with the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. for 24 years, as manager of offices in Lowell, Cambridge, and Waltham.

This Graduation A Bit Exclusive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Mass., June 11—Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Brown and Navy and Yale are having impressive commencements these days.

There was a commencement here, last night, too.

With all the pomp and ceremony befitting a grammar school graduation, the Montgomery Corner School sent forth into the world a class of—one.

Miss Wanda Brach, age 14, was the graduating class.

N. H. House Takes Step To Reduce Size

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 11—Those who have contended that the New Hampshire House of Representatives has grown too big are going to have an opportunity to place the matter before the voters of the State.

The House now has more than 420 members, and as the representation is based on the most recent United States Census, the next five sessions would, under the present arrangement, increase the membership to approximately 450 members. Funds for a State Constitutional Convention are being provided by the Legislature. This Convention will be assembled on order of former United States Senator George H. Moses, President of the last Constitutional Convention who adjourned that body subject to his recall.

The Convention is expected to approve one or two proposed constitutional amendments calling for a reduction in the rate of representation. The voters of the State will then have the last say on the matter.

Unless such a change is made the State is actually faced with the problem of remodeling the State House to seat the increased membership. Too, there is the cost of paying the salaries and traveling expenses of a constantly increasing force of Representatives.

Pari-Mutuel Law

Pari-mutuel gambling in New Hampshire, which was to have expired in 1942, has been extended until 1944 by the New Hampshire Legislature. The sponsor of the move for extenstion at this time took the view that the State is making plans to use the revenue from the track over a period of years so should extend the tracks license for a like period. The quest for a ten year extension was cut down to two years.

Observers noted that many members of the House who had been strong supporters of the track in the past came out against extension at this time, while some of the track's strongest foes in the past favored extension this time.

Representation

In spite of the large membership of the New Hampshire Legislature, there is at least one community in the State that will not be entitled to representation until 2225. There are others that receive only occasional representation. Livermore had a representative in 1925 but its population of four does not entitle it to another representative for 150 sessions or 300 years. The town of Waterville is entitled to a representative every 46 years with its next in 1975. Hart's Location gets a representative in 2001. Windsor had a representative in 1929 but now must wait until 1969.

Legislators' Votes Indorse Annual Session

Continued from Page 1

sion, ruled the proposal as "not pertinent."

Senator Bowers said present descriptions appearing on the ballot "are treacherous and confusing to the voter."

Under the proposed amendments, the summary or description will be written by the Attorney General.

Court Approval

Representative Eric A. Nelson, (R) of Boston, moved that the Supreme Judicial Court approve of the description "as to form," pointing out that some question of legality might arise over description written by the Attorney General. However, the Nelson amendment was turned down, as was one by Senator Nicholson to give the description power to the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, said his Committee favored the amendment, first on its merits, and second, to give the people a chance to vote on restoration of annual sessions in 1944.

Two standing votes were required on the proposed amendment to establish a graduated State income tax to replace the present flat-rate tax. The measure was ordered to a third reading on a standing vote of 99 to 39. When Senator Bowers moved for reconsideration, the Legislature refused on a standing vote of 99 to 51.

Ability to Pay

Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, sponsor of the graduated tax measure, told the session that "there can be very little objection to the principle of graduated tax since it is agreed among tax students that persons should be taxed tccording to their ability to pay." He adde dthat 41 States and the Federal Government now have a graduated income tax.

Senator Bowers said that Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, told the Constitutional Law Committee that a graduated tax would produce less revenue than the present tax.

The proposed amendment to permit physically disabled persons to vote by absentee ballot was ordered to a third reading on a roll-call vote of 177 to 68, after a lengthy debate.

New State Rates Save $740,000 For Phone Users

Massachusetts telephone users will save a total of $740,000 under a new rate schedule reducing overtime rates and toll charges filed today in the State Department of Public Utilities for approval. The rates will be effective July 10.

A total of $105,000 will be saved annually through reduction in the person-to-person overtime rates, and through elimination of report charges on both two-point and conference services within the State.

Savings totaling $635,000 will be effected through changes in the basic toll rates to interstate points, reduction in overtime rates for person-to-person messages, and through elimination of report charges on uncompleted person-to-person calls and reverse-charge calls.

Thompson Island Buildings Begun

Corner-stones of the three new dormitory buildings being erected for the Farm and Trades School, Thmpson's Island, Boston Harbor, were laid this afternoon by J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, which is supplying funds for the buildings.

The ceremonies were in conjunction with the graduation exercises of the class of 1941, at which the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Minister-Emeritus of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, delivered the address.

Work on the three buildings—largest construction job ever undertaken on that island—began April 23, when a 20-ton steam shovel was lightered over to the historic island to turn the first sod for the structures. The buildings, each of which is to be two stories and basement, will provide home-like facilities for 84 boys and 12 adult members of the staff.

Gold Notes Join The Antique Ranks

LEOMINSTER, Mass., June 11 (AP)—The auctioneer shouted, "What am I bid?"

It was an antique chair owned by the William Boyden estate.

Somebody in the crowd shouted "25 cents."

The auctioneer, groaning in the best tradition of his trade, called for an assistant to bring the antique to the front so everybody could see it.

A cushion fell off the chair—fluttering to the floor gold notes—$180 worth of them in tens and twenties; the old-fashioned type issued in 1913.

The auctioneer picked up the money, turned it over to Joseph A. Lovering, administrator of the estate, and went on with his selling.

The chair sold for $2.

Three Saltonstall Appointees Denied Council Confirmation

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall ran into stiff Democratic opposition in the Democratic-controlled Executive Council today on three out of ve appointments submitted to the Council last week.

The new surge of partisan resistance to the Governor's choices came shortly after he had submitted the name of Thomas L. Thistle, of Melrose, a former World War "buddy" of the Chief Executive appointments submitted to the Industrial Accident Board.

By a 4-to-4 tie vote, the Council failed to approve of the reappointment of Mrs. Ruth Evans O'Keefe, of Lynn, as a member of the State Parole Board. On this nomination, the three Republican voting members were joined by Councillor James A. Donovan (D), of Lawrence, for approval, while the remaining four Democrats apposed it.

On a 5-to-3 straight party-line vote, the Council rejected the nomination of Dr. John C. Wilson, of Beverly, as a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Also the nomination of Clarence W. Norris, of Chelsea, as a member of the Chelsea Board of Excise, was rejected by the same vote.

On the other hand, the Council confirmed the appointments of Lewis P. Clapin, of Fall River, as a member of the Fall River police force, and of M. Minturn Sedgewick, of Dedham, as a director of the Collateral Loan Company.

Mr. Thistle, a graduate of Boston University Law School, will, if confirmed by the Council, succeed Stanley W. Wisnioski, whose term has expired. Mr. Wisnioski was appointed by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The position pays a salary of $6,000 a year for five years.

The new appointee served in France as Sergeant, Battery B, 301st Field Artillery, the unit with which Governor Saltonstall was connected. He served as a member of the Melrose Board of Appeal for seven years.

The Governor also named Prof. Samuel E. Morison, of Canton, well-known Harvard University Professor of History, to succeed James F. Ballard, of Milton, as Trustee of the Massachusetts State Library.

Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, was appointed as Free Public Library Commissioner to succeed Miss Golda M. Walters, of Woburn.

Luke B. Colbert, of Marblehead, was reappointed as Trial Justice, a position he has held for 12 years.

Edwin F. McLaughlin, of Pittsfield, was nominated to succeed Samuel E. Bloomberg, as Master in Chancery. Mr. McLaughlin is a graduate of Boston University Law School.

N. E. Skilled Labor Stressed

New England was called upon to capitalize on its skilled labor, which was termed its only true resource by Dean Asa S. Knowles, of the Northeastern University College of Business Administration, who last night addressed the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Forum, at the City Club. It can accomplish this, he added, by organizing at once to attract permanent industry.

Dean Knowles pointed out to the 300 bankers assembled for the Forum that many large new plants for defense were now being built in Western States, less vulnerable than New England to air attacks. And he predicted that a number of New England's present defense industries would be removed to safer areas as soon as they can be relocated.

For years, New England has been losing its industries at an increasingly accelerated rate. "We ought now to be building for the future—for without industry New England has nothing," he warned.

Albert T. Carpenter of Boston, retiring President, presided at the Forum, and introduced Robert W. Sparks of New York, a representative of the U. S. Treasury, who praised the work of New England and Massachusetts savings banks in promoting the sale of defense bonds.

If the $441,000,000 paid for defense bonds throughout the country during the month of May could be converted overnight into armaments, 1,000 additional long-range bombers and four new battleships would be made available, Mr. Sparks declared.

John Abercrombie of the Essex Savings Bank, Lawrence, was elected President at the annual meeting.

Other officers: Fred Holdsworth, of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, First Vice-President; Elmer J. Thomas, of the Palmer Savings Bank, Second Vice-President; Edward Harris, of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, Secretary; Kenneth Estes, of the Plymouth Five Cents Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Coakley Case Lobbying Held Not Contempt

The Massachusetts House of Representatives cannot prevent lobbying on the proposal to impeach Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, nor are Representatives barred from free discussion of the case, unless special rules are adopted, Henry D. Wiggin, House Counsel, informed the Lower Branch today.

As the House prepared for opening at 11 a. m. on Friday of the debate on the report of a special commission for impeachment of Mr. Coakley, Mr. Wiggin submitted the opinion in response to two questions raised by Representative Christian A. Herter, (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House.

Earlier in the week, a special House Committee, by a 3-to-2 vote, recommended Mr. Coakley's impeachment for "misconduct and maladministration in office."

Speaker Herter asked Mr. Wiggin whether House members are barred from discussing the Coakley case with outsiders and whether persons lobbying on the case were in contempt.

On the first question, Mr. Wiggin said:

"The functions of the House in connection with impeachment proceedings resemble the accusatory functions of a Grand Jury, but there is nothing in the Constitution to require secrecy or any special conduct on the part of members of the House in connection with the proceedings, except such standards of propriety as may be prescribed by any rules of the House which it may adopt or as it may be suggested by conscientious judgment of the individual members as to their own conduct."

Students on Sea Trip

Making their annual Provincetown trip aboard the SS Steel Pier today were 275 students from five out-of-town schools.

Norwich Message Pleases Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 11—President Roosevelt, in a message read at the Norwich University Commencement exercises recently, expressed his appreciation of the recent offer of the University to co-operate in the national defense program.

"National unity is vital in these grave days, and it is particularly heartening to have such wholehearted expression of co-operation," said the President. "I am grateful indeed for the fine pledge of loyalty and support conveyed in your message on behalf of Norwich University."

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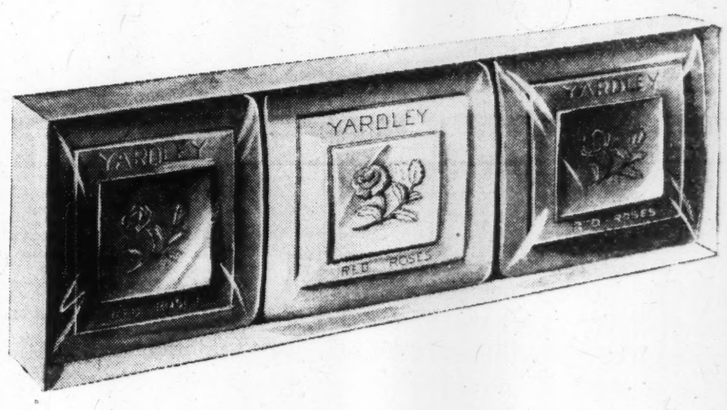

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Nazi Diplomacy Juggles Demands of Satellites

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 11 (AP)—Pierre Cardinal Gerlier, who is on a trip in Spain to dedicate a church, took an important personal message from Chief of State Marshal Pétain to the Spanish leader, Francisco Franco, it was reported authoritatively today.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—The four-cornered struggle among Vichy, Free France, Italy, and Spain has been settled temporarily—in Adolf Hitler's favor.

This conclusion can be drawn from the speeches yesterday of Premier Benito Mussolini, Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, and the protest of the Vichy Government over British military action in Syria.

But a suspicious silence regarding negotiations between Germany and Russia indicates the continued uncertain state of their relations.

It often is forgotten in the democracies that Herr Hitler is confronted by more serious difficulties in diplomacy than he is in economics. The latter deficiencies, even starvation, are removable by Germany's grabbing what it needs from a conquered country or by a new invasion.

Btu it is more difficult to divide the spoils among conquered France, which Herr Hitler still wishes to use, an embarrassing ally like Italy, and an undecided neutral like Spain—especially as each one wants the possessions of the others. Herr Hitler has played a temporizing game, his moves being governed by considerations of the strength of each nation and the extent of its help which may be wanted by Germany at any given time.

Temporary Settlements

But with Italy loudly demanding large concessions from France in Nice, Corsica and Tunis, and with Spain casting longing eyes on part of French Morocco, it is difficult to find a settlement that is even temporarily acceptable to all three. Ultimately such compromises must prove as unsatisfactory as either the Vienna award or the Transylvanian settlement have been.

The Vienna award, in August, 1939, virtually cut Transylvania in two, ceding to Hungary the northern section of the Province.

Herr Hitler's concession in permitting Italian troops to occupy the whole of Greece obviously is a bribe to get Il Duce to abandon, temporarily at least, his most extravagant claims upon France.

Simultaneously, the placing of the Italian watchdog in Greece helps Herr Hitler by freeing Germans for fighting elsewhere.

"In an agreement with Germany," said Signor Mussolini June 10, the whole of Greece, including Athens, will be occupied by Italy. Greece re-enters the Italian sphere of influence in the Mediterranean."

This is Herr Hitler's practical expression of his Reichstag statement one month ago that he was "imbued with respect for the cradle of human dignity."

Il Duce, proud of new concessions from Herr Hitler, advised Spain to enter the war and receive favors from Berlin's hands. "Spain," he said, "cannot renounce the unique opportunity offered her to achieve her resuscitation. . . . Spain knows on which side stand her proven friends."

France Wins Delay

But, whatever way Spain acts, it appears likely that France has been promised that for the time being it will not have to make concessions in North Africa to Spain. It is too much, however, not to expect that Herr Hitler still is holding this and other threats over Admiral Darlan's head, and stress is placed on the phrase "for the time being" which means a period of satisfactory subservience.

This seems plainly indicated in Admiral Darlan's emphasis upon "even now, without awaiting the end of hostilities, the duty of the Government is to act in such a way that it will create a favorable atmosphere for the establishment of an honorable peace. . . . That is why I ask you to face the realities courageously and not be carried away by sentimental views . . . [in order to prevent] disaster for France."

Whatever Herr Hitler's diplomatic successes in appeasement may have been in the West, they have not been accompanied by similar achievements in the East. Russian-German relations still are uncertain. The British Government recently recalled Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps to London to report on Moscow developments. But until his arrival, authoritative circles here are observing a discreet silence.

Policy of Compulsion

It is certain, however, that Russia's attitude must take account of the fact that the European war is coming nearer home in two ways. First spatially, due to developments in Iraq and Syria, there are possible reactions upon two of Russia's neighbors, namely, Turkey and Iran. Secondly, and even more important, is the problem of Russia's neutrality in the diplomatic field which is fast becoming one of "splendid isolation" as the United States increases its help in Britain's war efforts.

The United States' attitude is even more important to Hitler, since its closer aproach to Britain compels him to find a counterbalance in Russian co-operation. Hence it is not surprising to hear reports that Herr Hitler has adopted the policy of: "Either co-operate or I will compel you to."

Under such conditions, the next few weeks may well see a basic change in Russia's foreign policy leading either to closer co-operation with Germany or a complete break.

Such is the background of the present Russian enigma. To this may be added the fact that negotiations have been proceeding in Moscow for some weeks past. But reliable information stops there and is replaced by contradictory rumors indicating the impatience of onlookers rather than any genuine diplomatic developments.

Among these may be mentioned first the likelihood of a coming Hitler-Stalin meeting or a Ribbentrop-Molotoff visit to Tokyo.

A second, and quite contrary, report is that Herr Hitler has sent Joseph Stalin threats and warnings that unless Mr. Stalin obeys Herr Hitler's orders, Germany will march into the Ukraine after the wheat harvest [beginning in July].

For this purpose, Herr Hitler is supposed to be strengthening the German Army in the East to 100 divisions and Rumania is being mobilized, the promised compensation being the restoration of Bessarabia.

Thirdly, another species of rumor maintains that strikes in the United States armament factories are the work of Russian emissaries working in close co-operation with the Nazis.

Long Parley Likely

But reliably observers still consider it improbable that the Soviet-German diplomatic struggle will end soon. Neither side desires an open breach and war, yet neither is prepared to trust the other very far. Hence there is a probability of long-drawn negotiations which will be by no means unwelcome to Mr. Stalin.

Germany's cause in Moscow is being helped, according to reports here, by French Ambassador Gaston Bergery whose propaganda is directed toward persuading the United States that Britain cannot win because Russia is ready to place its entire resources at Germany's disposal.

Whatever the outcome of German-Russian relations, it is clear that Herr Hitler has suffered a bitter reverse in another direction. The Arabs' response to Axis flatteries and enticements, in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Syria has been a disappointment to Berlin.

However, there is no evidence that this has hindered the German plan of military action in the Near and Middle East.

. . . Paris in the Spring

Wide World

Nazis Stalk Once Gay Boulevards

Promenading and selling Lilies-of-the-Valley are two of the May 1 traditions of Paris that even Nazi occupation can't halt. The upper picture shows Parisians strolling past the famous fountains of the Trocadero, with Nazi banners on the Chaillot Palace in the background. Below are seen two sellers of Lilies-of-the-Valley surrounded by German soldiers in the Place de L'Opera. This year the May 1 flower sale may have had more significance than ever to the Parisians. Lilies, it may be recalled, were the insignia of another group of tyrants who oppressed the French and who finally were overthrown—the Bourbons. Photos passed by French censor.

Cleave to Nazis or Perish, Darlan Tells French People

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 11 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan last night warned the Nation that France must cleave to Germany or perish.

By emphatic repetition, Admiral Darlan indicated he believed eventual German victory was assured and that France must wholeheartedly play the role of "loyal" collaborator in order to merit a favorable peace settlement and a secure place in a Nazi-dominated new Europe.

The Vice-Premier, in a speech radiocast to the Nation, made no mention of the British invasion of French-mandated Levant states—although in a preceding address he scathingly attacked France's former Allies.

Admiral Darlan appealed for unreserved support in his collaboration policy and declared the Government had three essential tasks:

"One, to ease the present situation of the French people.

"Two, to prepare for peace in so far as the vanquished can.

"Three, to prepare for France's future in a new Europe."

Of the first, he emphasized that France's immediate aim was to modify the armistice in order to secure increased supplies of food and the return of war prisoners now in German hands.

The keynote of Admiral Darlan's address was "preparation for peace," and he repeatedly emphasized the necessity of developing "a favorable climate for the establishment of an honorable peace."

Nowhere did he indicate there was a possibility of an immediate peace agreement with Germany, and he made it clear that the essential purpose of the present policy of collaboration, from the French point of view, was to gain the best possible bargaining position when Germany decided the time had come to convert the armistice into a final peace treaty.

Admiral Darlan acknowledged that "the signature of a definite peace remains difficult so long as the great problems posed by the present conflict have not been solved."

Of France's position in a Nazi new Europe, Admiral Darlan asserted that unless the Nation recognized the necessity of co-operation, he feared "a disastrous peace for France."

"For France not to carry out the armistice loyally and give the victor reason to denounce it would be equivalent to suicide for herself and her Empire," he warned.

"If we don't obtain an honorable peace, if France with numbers of Departments amputated, with important territories across the sea lost, enters the new Europe knocked down and bruised she will not rise again and we and our children will live in misery and the hate which war begets."

In appealing for national unity and support for the policy of collaboration, Admiral Darlan pointed out that "the armistice, being an act signed by Germany and us—if we wish to modify it, it is necessary to negotiate with Germany.

"The Marshal (Chief of State Henri Pétain) charged me with that negotiation.

"He has approved developments."

RAF Bombs Cruiser at Brest Believed Aid of Bismarck

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—British planes bombed a German cruiser believed to be the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen in an attack last night on the naval base at Brest, it was said authoritatively today.

It was stated that a large weight of bombs was dropped on docks and anchorages but there was no specific claim to having hit the cruiser.

The Prinz Eugen accompanied the German battleship Bismarck on her venture into the Atlantic which ended in her destruction after she sunk the British battle cruiser Hood. The Prinz Eugen, however, eluded British naval searchers soon after the Hood was sunk.

After the Bismarck was sunk, it was announced in London that 50 or more British naval and air craft were conducting a search throughout the Atlantic for the Prinz Eugen, with the hope of intercepting it before it could gain the shelter of port.

Coastal Command planes were said also to have bombed docks at St. Nazaire, on the Nazi-occupied Atlantic coast of France, and air bases at Mandal and Stavanger, in occupied Norway.

A Coastal Command torpedo plane was credited with a hit amidships on an Axis supply ship of about 2,000 tons off the Norwegian coast, but the communiqué did not say whether the vessel was sunk.

From all these operations, it said, one Coastal Command plane is missing.

A comparative lull in German air assaults on Britain during the past month was attributed today to unfavorable flying weather. Informed sources put little credence in suggestions the Nazis had moved their planes from Western Europe to the Mediterranean front.

German aerial activity over Britain last night was on a small scale. Damage and some casualties were reported in South Wales, and one point near the coast in Southeast England was bombed.

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The British radio reported that the Netherlands training ship Van Kingsbergen has intercepted the French steamer Arita.

The report was heard here by NBC.

Lloyds' Register of merchant shipping lists no Arita, but the report may refer to the 5,390-ton French merchantman Arica, which was reported intercepted by the British last week headed for Martinque.

(The destroyer-like little Netherlands training ship intercepted the French passenger ship Winnipeg last month and the German freighter Rhein when it attempted to run the British blockade last December).

RIOHACHA, Colombia, June 11 (AP) — The Colombian steamer Alicia Maria was reported last night to have been detained by British Naval authorities at Aruba, Dutch West Indies, on a charge of provisioning German ships in the South Atlantic.

Aruba is an island off the Venezuelan Coast.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Egyptian Government filed a protest with the State Department yesterday for transmission to Italy against what it called the bombing of open cities by Italian warplanes.

A formal note was delivered by the Egyptian Minister, Mahmoud Hassan Bey, to Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

The United States represents Egypt's interests in Italy because Egypt and Italy do not maintain diplomatic relations.

The note was reported to have special reference to Axis bombing of Alexandria, important British Naval base in the Mediterranean.

It was understood that Egypt probably would protest also to Germany through the diplomatic channels of Iran, which represents Egypt's interests in Germany.

Everyone Weeps But the Onion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Consider the onion. This is his day. He is on a pedestal. International businessmen are weeping about him. Housewives wonder about him. He's quite a sensation.

In Britain, so a dispatch said the other day, what woudn't housewives give for a nice juicy onion? And wasn't it Lord Woolton, British Minitser of Food, who was reported as saying that if meals could be tastier Britain's task would be easier?

That brings the whole question back to the onion.

Last month, if California housewives noticed it, onions had increased in price about 50 per cent. Quite a jump for the onion! While the increase meant only a few cents in the average family food budget, it showed that Mr. Onion was getting up in the world.

It seems that he may stay up in the world for a short time. When Texas onion growers cleared out their last year's crop completely this spring, they found they had shipped 513 less cars of onions for the year than the year before. That is a lot of onions. They found that the entire Nation produced 3,334 less cars of onions for the year than the year before. That's enough to make anyone weep.

To top it all the rains came. The skies were sad too. That had the effect of seriously delaying the Texas crop, so Federal marketing officiales here declare. No shipment had been made out of Laredo, Texas, onion center, until April 21. Then on May 6 more rains came and onions, cucumbers, and tomatoes all got wet, and Texas onion growers seriously revised their estimate of the '41 crop, a drastic enough revision to show that production this year will be much lower than expected.

That's why it's anyone's privilege to weep. It's Mr. Onion's day to smile.

Federal Court Dismisses Suit Against Wiedemann

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (AP)—Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure has dismissed a suit filed by Mrs. Alice Crockett against Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General, for $8,000 for services as his agent on a confidential mission to Germany.

French 'Crisis of Conscience' Over Syria Seen in London

By E. Berg Holt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—As Free French troops with their British comrades bite deeper into Syria, where for the most part they are cordially welcomed by French and Syrians, what informed circles here call a "crisis of conscience" is developing in France itself.

For the first time since the Vichy Government came into existence the British appear to be fomenting actively such development. Though no official statement is available there is no longer any doubt that the British would welcome demonstrations of patriotic French folk in Unoccupied France against Adolf Hitler's tools in Vichy in the hope of preventing further betrayals in the interest of Germany.

At the present some kind of shadowy distinction seems to be drawn both here and in Vichy between the French Empire proper and Syria.

Transition to Independence

Syria was never French territory. It was administered by France under mandate from the League of Nations. Already before the present war, a transition from mandatory status to independence on similar lines to Iraq had almost been completed.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in proclaiming Syrian independence, said that his mission was therefore a truer inheritor of prewar French policy than that of the men of Vichy who have pledged themselves to hold Syria in subjection for the benefit of their German masters.

Thus Syria has always been in quite a different position vis-a-vis France from North African territories where there are two protectorates, Tunis and Morocco, and one area, namely, Algeria, which is in effect an integral part of Metropolitan France.

It is this difference upon which Gen. Maxime Weygand is believed to have insisted during his recent visit to Vichy.

Reserve on Weygand Report

It is emphasized here, however, that reports that General Weygand has returned to Africa after vetoing Admiral Darlan's plans for further concession to Germany should be treated with the greatest reserve.

The evidence in fact points to General Weygand's having moved toward rather than away from the policy of collaboration with Germany, even if, being a realist, he has to admit that a large and growing proportion of his countrymen, including those in North Africa, pray for a British victory.

Meanwhile, he is generally regarded here as determined to placate Germany in every way possible because he believes Germany will win, and that the Pétain-Darlan policy therefore provides the only possible hope of preventing complete disruption of the French Empire.

Welcomed in Syria

That this view isn't shared by the majority of the French people is clear from the welcome accorded by many of the French in Syria. Resistance, it is stated, has come from isolated pickets, and from single units among the ships of the French Navy, one of which, Vichy states, came into conflict June 8 with the British naval force which is watching the left flank of allied land forces advancing toward Damascus.

Operations on land are stated to be going smoothly on the whole. When they are completed they will not only have strengthened the position of British forces in Cyprus but protected the Iraq and Mosul oil fields, and opened an important land route to Turkey.

Concentrations in Libya

But there is growing evidence of increasing German concentrations in Libya, so it is hoped that the occupation of Syria will not take too long.

Apart from the arrival of German reinforcements in Libya there is not yet sufficient evidence to show where Herr Hitler's next major move is to be.

It is clear however that large numbers of German troops have now moved north and west from the Balkans. This is interpreted as meaning that the threat to Syria and the Near East has temporarily diminished.

De Gaullist View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—The action of the British and Free French forces in carrying the war into Syria was described today by Prof. Fred G. Hoffherr, director of the Department of Information and Press of the De Gaullist movement here, as designed to prevent Nazi Germany establishing itself in the Levant "with the approval of Vichy."

"The Hitler-Darlan policy had placed the Allies before an impossible dilemma," Professor Hoffherr said. "Two courses were open. On the one hand, to refrain from action and allow the German forces to establish themselves in Syria with the approval of Vichy. This meant for the Syrians the loss of their independence; for France, the loss of her position in the Near East; for the Reich, the possibility of transforming Syria into a powerful military, air, and naval base threatening Turkey, Iraq, Palestine, and Egypt.

"The other alternative was to act against the Germans already in Syria and prevent fresh arrivals at the risk of a clash with the French units who had remained faithful to Vichy and thus served as military and covering troops for the German forces.

"The latter choice was imperative.

"It is clear, then, that the responsibility for any clashes which might occur in Syria rest squarely on the shoulders of Admiral Darlan, whose policy has been one of gradual relinquishment of the French Empire to Germany and military collaboration with the enemy.

"As regards the Free French forces, their aim has always been and will always be the same—to strike the enemy, German and Italian—everywhere they meet him, to preserve from destruction the French national heritage, and to assist Great Britain everywhere and to the extreme limit of its ability in order to hasten, through a common victory, the liberation of France."

Five Ministers Quit; Chile Replaces Them

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 11 (AP)—President Aguirre last night named five new Ministers regarded as personally loyal to him to succeed Radical Party members who resigned in a dispute for Cabinet control.

Juan Bautista Rossetti, deputy Radical Socialist Party leader, became Foreign Minister in succession to Luis Alamas.

The other new Ministers, all members of the Independent Party, are:

Guillermo del Pedregal, Finance; Raimundo del Rio, Education; Domingo Godoy, Justice; Carlos Valdovinos, Defense.

Former Minister of Justice Raul Puga, Democrat, was switched to the Agriculture Ministry.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Britain's War Balance: Much on Credit Side

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—Out of yesterday's Parliamentary debate on the fall of Crete there emerges the clearest and most complete picture it has yet been possible to draw of both favorable and unfavorable factors in Britain's war situation.

Viewed in perspective—and the essence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's answer to his Parliamentary critics was that the Battle of Crete must be put back into perspective and regarded as merely one phase of the whole complex Middle Eastern campaign and not as an isolated operation—the position of Britain as disclosed in the House of Commons debate presents a number of solid reasons for confidence, as well as showing serious causes for greater alertness and more intensive effort.

Numerical Inferiority

The less favorable aspects of the war picture can be listed as follows:

1. Britain's numerical inferiority in planes, antiaircraft guns, and motorized armament is still so marked as to constitute a grave problem.

Mr. Churchill emphasized this inferiority of numbers particularly in regard to antiaircraft guns and planes again and again in his speech.

He warned the House of Commons that Reichsführer Hitler, because he enjoyed this numerical superiority, "was prepared to pay almost an unlimited price for conquest, and his resources, when concentrated on any particular point, might often be overwhelming at that point."

As the essence of successful strategy is generally admitted to be the ability to concentrate stronger forces against the enemy at a decisive point, this is a particularly significant admission.

2. Transportation difficulties, meaning that the tremendously long distances over dangerous sea routes, as well as the shortage of adequate shipping, make it extremely hard to overcome this handicap in so far as the Middle Eastern campaign is concerned. Mr. Churchill emphasized that the Germans are in a position to move troops, supplies, airplanes, and artillery to the front in a matter of days as against the same number of weeks or even more which the British require.

He pointed out also that the Germans would have a similar advantage if they suddenly decided to shift the bulk of their forces back from the East to the West for an attack on the British Isles.

3. In face of the fact that the battles in Greece and Crete had disclosed the primal necessity of more airdromes for the defense of Britain, the debate showed that there is a serious shortage of labor for construction of these airdromes and that the Minister of Labor has admitted that work on them was seriously behind schedule.

It was also said in the debate that the repair of airdromes remained in the hands of private contractors who had insufficient labor and inadequate machinery at their disposal in the event of a major blitz directed against a large number of flying fields.

4. British naval losses in the battle for Crete were disclosed as greater than those inflicted on the Italian fleet at the Battle of Matapan.

Still more significant, Mr. Churchill had to acknowledge that the fleet was only able to operate under great handicaps and with the utmost difficulty in the relatively restricted waters in that part of the Eastern Mediterranean.

He spoke of "the thralldom in which the Navy was held around Crete" as the result of the absence of adequate air defense. The cumulative evidence appears to indicate more and more clearly that in even relatively restricted waters sea power must now have its full quota of protecting planes if it is to continue to be a match for air power.

5. The debate on the fall of Crete failed to remove the impression which persists in Britain that the Cretan catastrophe showed that Britain's leaders had not sufficiently appreciated the force and speed of the new Nazi methods and had not manifested initiative, originality, and imagination which should have been shown to meet the ingenuity of the German attack.

Thus Mr. Churchill hardly attempted to give a serious answer to one of the main questions which parliamentary critics asked: "Why were not more airdromes constructed in Crete and why was not more done to defend the existing airdromes or to render them useless to the enemy?"

He was also obliged to yield on the necessity of the Army having an air weapon at its disposal and under its own command.

Mr. Churchill's principal reply to questions of this sort consisted in the plea that Crete must be regarded as an integral part of the whole campaign in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In a speech marked much less by inspiring oratory than usual and more by vigorous argument, he insisted that Crete and Greece constituted only one salient of the entire Middle Eastern front and maintained that when viewed in perspective this campaign showed many reasons for hopefulness.

In his peroration, he said:

"I give no guarantee. I make no promise or prediction for the future, but if the next six months—during which we must expect ever harder fighting and many disappointments—should find us in no worse position than in which we stand today and if, after having fought so long alone against Germany and Italy and all the intrigues and treacheries of Vichy, we should still be found in six months time to be faithful and unbeaten guardians of the Nile Valley and the regions which lie about it—then I say that a famous chapter will have been written in the martial history of Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Brighter Side

The more positive factors in the war situation can be summed up as follows:

1. The British, as Mr. Churchill pointed out, "have conquered the whole of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia, Eritrea, and East Africa." This is a tremendous military feat in itself. Furthermore, it was accomplished at relatively little cost and completed in time to release vitally needed forces for the defense of the Nile Valley.

2. Egypt, Palestine, and Iraq have been successfully defended so far, and are at present intact except for a little corner of the Egyptian desert around Salum.

As yet, Mr. Churchill stated, it is more than three months since the Germans gave out the statement that they would be in Suez within a month.

3. Britain has not only successfully quelled the Nazi-inspired revolt in Iraq and restored order there, but completed this in time to take the major initiative by entering Syria accompanying the Free French forces. This is a vitally important instance of precisely that initiative and drive which at times appeared to be lacking. The importance of this British move in forestalling Nazi infiltration and occupation of Syria is incalculably great.

4. Turning from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, despite the fact as Mr. Churchill underlined that this spring was set by Herr Hitler for the peak of the German submarine attack, May, Mr. Churchill announced, was the best month Britain has had for some time on the Atlantic.

Despite the fact that Britain continues to maintain "never fewer than 2,000 ships on the seas or less than 400 in the danger zones on any day," yet the British destroyed 257,000 tons of enemy shipping in May, a figure amounting to about three quarters of Britain's own losses in May.

5. Contrary to the pessimistic reports that have been circulating here Mr. Churchill disclosed that there is no truth in the rumor that the productivity of British factories is falling off at an alarming rate.

Exactly the reverse is the case, he said, and announced that in guns and heavy tanks the monthly average for the first quarter of 1941 is 50 per cent greater than the last quarter of 1940 and that the May output was the highest yet and more than double the monthly rate for the last quarter of 1940.

6. More definite measures are now being taken to apply the lessons of Crete to the defense of Britain.

Everything will now be done, Mr. Churchill announced "to meet any air-borne and sea-borne attack launched upon a vast scale and maintained with total disregard of losses." He announced "many improvements in the defense of our air fields and in the mobility of the forces which will be employed upon that and other tasks."

If these statements are borne out in practical results it is very probable that the lessons learned from the unique battle which ended in the loss of Crete may easily prove to be more valuable in the end than a successful defense of that island might have been.

There are other points too that could be made. Mr. Churchill announced heavy German losses in the battle of Crete which he fixed at a total of about 17,000 casualties as well as a large number of aircraft.

It is also a favorable point that he was able to spike so effectively the propaganda rumors that the losses of Australian and New Zealand troops were disproportionately large compared with the British. He showed that the British losses in Crete were greater than the Empire losses, while the total fatalities were far greater in the case of the United Kingdom than of the Empire forces taking the war as a whole.

Thus the picture as it emerged from Parliamentary debate is by no means dark and the war situation, although it shows a number of grave problems still to be solved, it also discloses solid grounds for confidence in the ultimate triumph of the democratic cause.

A Hero Even to His Own Family

Wide World

London Fireman Honored by King

Fireman W. Beeson leaving Buckingham Palace after receiving the George medal from the King for his heroism during the Nazi raids on London. He was greeted by his four sisters—all wartime nurses—who proudly inspect his award.

British Press Lauds Churchill Talk—But

By the Associated Press

LONDON, June 11—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's defense of his war policies in the House of Commons was praised generally by the British press today but influential newspapers still posed the question whether the present Government set-up was sufficient to beat Germany.

"The debate arose out of a very real and widespread feeling that the central planning of the war could be fortified, that in some directions the powers conferred on the Government are not being fully used," The London Times said.

"What the people want to know is whether the present team . . . is working the country up to the maximum output of which it is capable."

Three U. S. Planes Fly at 400 M.P.H.

DETROIT, June 11 (AP)—The United States is credited with having in production three fighter-type planes capable of top speeds of 400 miles an hour or more by Glenn D. Angle, of Detroit, in the 1941 issue of "Aerosphere," international aviation yearbook, published today.

Mr. Angle, for six years in charge of airplane engine design for the United States Army, and now Editor of the yearbook, lists the top speed of the highly publicized German Messerschmitt "110" twin-engine fighter at 365 miles an hour.

He reported "under development" in Germany a Heinkel twin-engine fighter plane with a proposed maximum speed of 428 miles an hour. Pitted against it will be the British Hawker "Tornado," listed at 425.

The American four-engine Boeing heavy bomber is described by Mr. Angle as having a "service ceiling" of 36,700 feet, a speed of 325 miles an hour and a maximum range of 3,500 miles.

The fastest of the U. S.-made pursuits are, he says, the Bell "Airacobra," at 400 miles an hour; the Vultee "Vanguard 61" at over 400, and the Lockheed Interceptor at 404.

In a foreword to the edition, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Deputy Chief of Staff, says, "While Mars is, for the time being, in the ascendancy and while military aviation will assert its lordship until peace again returns to a troubled world, we may confidently expect that at the end of the present warlike period, there will be a renewed impetus in the field of civil aviation which will dwarf all previous efforts."

Independent Union Joins A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Largest independent union in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, the Industrial Employees' Union, Inc., has disbanded and carried its 6,000 sawmill workers and loggers into the American Federation of Labor.

The action of the I. E. U., which has long been firmly established in Oregon's Willamette valley and the western pine regions of the Cascades, was an episode in the long C. I. O.-A. F. of L. struggle for supremacy in the Northwest woods.

The I. E. U. was founded April 29, 1937, after the dissolution of the old Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen with the advent of Federal legislation outlawing employer-employee combinations.

5,350 New Zealanders Left Behind in Crete

By the Associated Press

Auckland, New Zealand, June 11

Of 16,530 New Zealand troops who fought in Greece and Crete, 11,180 have been removed safely to Egypt, leaving 5,350 unaccounted for, Premier Walter Nash announced today before Parliament went into secret session.

Canada Boosts Wage Levels

OTTAWA, Ont., June 11 (CP)—A 14 per cent increase during the last seven years in the costs of living, and 20 per cent increase in the average wage rates of common labor in factories, have prompted the Dominion Government to boost by five cents an hour seven-year-old wage levels with respect to its contracts for the manufacture of supplies.

An Order-in-Council tabled in the House of Commons stated that minimum rates of 30 cents an hour for men and 20 cents an hour for women, fixed by Order-in-Council dated Dec. 31, 1934, can "no longer be regarded as fair and reasonable."

A number of serious industrial disputes have arisen over wage rates at or near these minima, the new order said, and "much industrial unrest would be allayed and many industrial disputes averted if these minimum rates were increased to more reasonable levels."

New minimum rates, accordingly, were set as follows in the order:

"For male employees over 18 years of age and for any employee who holds a certificate of graduation from a recognized pre-employment school under Canada's war emergency training program, not less than 35 cents an hour; and, for female employees over 18 years of age, not less than 25 cents an hour."

Scott Quits Russia

MOSCOW, June 11 (AP)—John Scott, son of the American leftist educator-writer, Scott Nearing, left aboard the Trans-Siberian Express last night for home following his expulsion for "slanderous articles against the Soviet Union" written for the London newspaper News Chronicle.

New Demand Made for Empire Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—A demand that dominion statesmen be incorporated in an Imperial War Council persists in parliamentary circles here despite Prime Minister Winston Churchill's emphatic "no" in the House of Commons yesterday.

Evidence of this is seen in the renewal of pressure on the Prime Minister by Mr. Edgar Granville and Sir Thomas Moore. In a later reply Mr. Churchill gave a more sympathetic explanation than his curt refusal of June 10.

Mr. Churchill told Wednesday's Commons sitting that he would warmly welcome a meeting of dominion Prime Ministers should that be found possible, and he was, of course, in constant correspondence with them. Members of Commons would realize, he said, that it might not be easy to arrange with all dominion Prime Ministers to visit this country at the same time.

Mr. Granville drew the Prime Minister's attention to recent statements of Mr. R. G. Menzies and other political leaders suggesting that there was strong public opinion in Australia desiring a more direct representation in the conduct of the war. Sir Thomas pointed out that there already was an Imperial General Staff in existence to direct military operations and an Imperial Defense Committee to direct strategy, so that it appeared to be logical that there should be an Imperial War Cabinet to direct the war effort.

Not Prepared

The Prime Minister replied that it was a very large question and "I am not prepared to deal with it now. I think it would be very desirable if there were an imperial conference and then we would see how this matter could be arranged, but it's not easy to have an imperial conference."

It must be remembered, he said, that these Prime Ministers are men of the highest consequence in their own countries. They have affairs to settle and legislatures to attend, he continued, and it is not easy for them to find an opportuniy to come to London. It would be late in the summer or fall before the conference could be held, Mr. Churchill said, so it was needless to discuss the matter now.

The Prime Minister added there had been "no official formal request" from overseas for the creation of an imperial cabinet.

The Prime Minister's answer did not satisfy Mr. Granville and a number of other members who pointed to the precedent of the Imperial War Cabinet of 1917 and contended that even though the difficulties may be greater today these could be overcome should the demand in Britain and throughout the Empire for imperial direction both of the war and of the subsequent reconstruction become insistent.

Mr. Churchill then would have to give way, they maintained.

In the meantime, it was felt by some here that the Prime Minister did not make a helpful contribution to dominion and overseas understanding of the British objection to an Imperial War Council when he declared June 10 that to allow visiting Prime Ministers to speak in the British Parliament would "mean a complete departure from the procedure we have followed for generations."

Change in Statute

Mr. Granville asked Mr. Churchill to consider amending the statute of Westminster in order to bring the British Parliament into line with the Canadian Commons where Mr. Menzies spoke during a recent visit to Ottawa.

Mr. Beverley Baxter, Canadian-born Conservative, in subsequent debate June 10 went further than other advocates of an Imperial War Cabinet by actually naming his choice of four supreme war directors—Mr. Churchill, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Mr. Menzies, and Lieut. Gen. Andrew McNaughton.

The possibility of Field Marshal Smuts coming to London to join the Imperial War Cabinet is being increasingly canvassed here. The British remember his great work for the Allies in the World War and afterwards. On the other hand, he is believed to feel that his presence is essential in Cape Town.

His recent elevation to the rank of Field Marshal was very popular here and served, moreover, as a fresh reminder that he is a great force in the Empire and should be used to the best possible advantage.

The press here has paid a glowing tribute to the new Field Marshal who is the first soldier born in the dominions to reach the highest rank in the British Army. Field Marshal Smuts also has the unique experience of becoming a leader in the Army he fought against in the Boer War.

Field Marshal Smuts' promotion has been linked here with successful Abyssinian operations in which South African forces have played such an important part and in the planning of which he is credited with having had a big hand.

Declaring that Field Marshal Smuts' military record, quite apart from his great achievements in statesmanship, will compare with that of any contemporary, a recent editorial in The Times of London said: "Circumstances have so far prevented his full personal participation in the higher direction of the war; but in spite of the difficulties it would be wrong to despair of finding a way to enlist it, if only for such a time as South Africa can spare him."

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Antiques: American Chippendale Furniture at Its Best

Many beautiful pieces of 1700s still are available if one has purse and taste.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As museums frequently announce fresh additions to their already large collections of American furniture of the mid-1700s, we may gain an impression that the finest works of this source and period are being bought by these institutions.

An exhibition recently held by a New York dealer proves, however, that examples of museum quality still are available, and possibly in considerable numbers, for those who have the taste and the price.

The group above is from the showing held recently by Ginsburg and Levy, at their New York galleries, and makes an extraordinary picture of home furnishings of the period, enlivened and softened by a Chinese porcelain bowl of foliage below each mirror.

This group, which stands for the most expert product of its era, has several aspects of interest to those who are concerned with decorative design. One of these is the regional character which is discovered, as we notice the pieces singly. The mirror at the left bears the label of John Elliot of Philadelphia, so we are certain where that came from. The marble-topped table below it is said to have been made in New York for Gen. John Mansill about 1750 and the pair of chairs is credited to Gilbert Ashe of New York. So we have the highly valued assurance of the cabinet makers in two cases.

Markings on Furniture Characteristic of Localities

But American craftsmen rarely attached their names to their products, and the probable source of the secretary desk and the chest of drawers is derived from comparing some of their details with those found on pieces which are known to have been made in certain localities. The mahogany block-front secretary has features closely resembling those favored by Newburyport and Salem, Mass., cabinet makers.

The chest of drawers might be a Newport, R. I., piece, and although its legs support far less bulk and weight than do those of the secretary, the feet are much larger, not only in proportion, but actually.

Regarding these features, Mr. Levy, Jr., reminds us that one should not be too dogmatic about local trends, for occasionally a designer chose to depart sharply from his habitual manner, and do something quite different. Nevertheless, legs and feet are valuable indexes. Pieces known to be from Boston, Salem, and Newburyport give opportunity to study the small claw-and-ball foot, strongly shaped; New York pieces have a claw that is not webbed and is less well proportioned. On Philadelphia types we look for webbed claws, small but prominent, clasping a flattened ball. From Newport, in the work of Townsend and Goddard, claws are spread far over a round ball.

"I may say," added Mr. Levy, "that Chippendale style achieved in America an individual character that gives it, to my way of thinking, an even greater charm than English forms possess. The workshops here were small, and one discovers in their output a more personal expression. Certain American innovations, too, such as the block-front, are delightful."

The curves of cabriole legs may vary only slightly, yet carry evidence of prevailing taste in the work of a certain city, or in the handiwork of a certain individual. The effects produced by these variations may be noticed by comparing the leg profiles of the table at the left and those of the chair beside it, the upper and lower curves of the table leg being more pronounced than those of the chair leg.

Beautiful Furniture Made in Philadelphia

The most beautiful furniture made in America during the late 1700s came from Philadelphia, and in this group the mirror at the left is from that city. John Elliot, whose label appears on this mirror, advertised repeatedly in the Pennsylvania Gazette for 20 years, from 1756, but always as an importer, rather than a maker of "looking glasses," this being the universal term at that time. His earliest announcement begins thus:

"Imported from London and to be sold by John Elliot, Cabinet maker, Chestnut-street at the corner of Fourth, A Neat assortment of looking glasses, viz. Piers, scones and dressing glasses, . . ."

We should be glad to learn of records which show that he was maker of looking glasses as well as a seller of those made in England.

Acquaintance with various periods of furniture design leads to astonishment that so great a variety of forms could be conceived to meet the various comforts and conveniences of a home.

Elementary furniture needs of a household are rather few—seats, tables, places for storage of food, utensils, clothing, records and valuables; something to sleep on—all these needs of a family could be met with extremely simple structural forms that call for no great skill on the part of the makers. But craftsmen and home dwellers never have been content when practical requirements for these desires have been met.

So all along the centuries, there has continued an unceasing artistic development of what started as mere necessities.

Noticing the beautiful chair here, an equally comfortable and useful seat with back might have been made with no more labor than has gone into a single leg, while the intricately carved back is no more useful than if it were made from a single plank.

The long training and experience necessary to carve the feet of the chest of drawers represents labor which might have produced many such legs of simplest useful form.

But in all countries and in all centuries of which any record exists, men never have been content when their merely physical needs were met. From earliest ages, what they wore and what they used began to take on pleasing appearances, as men became conscious of attractions of color, and of form.

Fine Examples of Colonial Furniture

Furniture of the 1700s, made in Chippendale style by American craftsmen, had marked individuality which distinguishes it sharply from contemporary work done in England. Examples shown here were exhibited recently by Ginsburg and Levy of New York. They are typical examples of this American translation of English designs.

New York Notes

New York

Another large collection of photographs concerned with the destruction of this city's elevated street railways has been presented to The New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, by Norvin H. Green, New York City.

This second group which Mr. Green has given shows the destruction of the Second Avenue "El" and will augment the exhibit now on display. This exhibit tells the whole story, beginning with the controversy on constructing an elevated service that continued from 1867 to 1878, to the sudden demolition of the structure in 1940-41.

Antielevated cartoons show the maiden "Civic Rights" chained on the back of the "Juggernaut," an iron horse, steaming and roaring along the raised tracks, with buildings on either side vacated by tenants. Such was the opposition to the construction of these tracks that at one time work was held up for six months because the surface railroad company had an injunction against the construction company.

A panel of seven photo-murals shows Herald Square at various states in the history of the structure—the early erection of it, the growing number of tracks, tearing down of the structure, and the erection of "Stuff and Guff" opposite the station area.

To complete the picture story of the "El" in relation to the New York in which it flourished, there are many drawings and newspaper sketches of scenes in the "El" at different hours of the day, and artists' interpretations through lithographs, etchings, and dry points. The exhibition will be on display until July 31.

Boyce Silver Tea Service On Display at Galleries

A silver tea service, the work of Gerardus Boyce, New York silversmith of the 1830's, is on display in the Society's galleries. This man's handwork is said to have been so prized that he found it unnecessary to advertise.

They make an interesting contrast with the round contours of the tea service, whose simplicity of molding and restraint of design suggest the expansive graciousness of homes for which these pieces were designed. The tea service, is inscribed, "Jane Borrow from Anne Colt."

The last public sale of the season at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, comes on the afternoons of June 11, 12, and 13, following daily exhibition, except Saturday and Sunday, from Friday, June 6. The catalog lists English and French furniture, decorations, paintings, Georgian silver, textiles and rugs, property of Herbert Pulitzer of New York and other owners.

Furniture of the Georgian period is well represented. There are sets and pairs of Hepplewhite side chairs; also Adam, Chippendale, and Georgian examples. A Sheraton three-pedestal dining table, and Georgian card, drum, sofa, and tripod types are embellished with carving, inlay or paneling. Also included are sideboards, slant-front writing desks, bookcases, mirrors, and clocks.

French eighteenth century furniture offers Louis XV carved walnut or lacquered armchairs, a pair of Louis XV acajou small commodes, a pair of Louis XVI carved and lacquered corner consoles and armchairs in needlepoint of the period; mirrors, and occasional tables. Among the harmonizing decorations are cut-glass and crystal lustre chandeliers; a pair of Louis XV bronze doré candelabra, gilded bronze girandoles; bronze and statuary marble mantel clocks; and terra cotta sculptures.

Listed European and American paintings are of many schools.

A Tournai Gothic tapestry "Les Oiseleurs," was woven about 1500, depicts an animated scene from country life. A Brussels seventeenth century tapestry, woven in fine wools highlighted with silk, has for its subject "Pygmalion and Galatea."

Chinese art objects include a statuette of the heroine Tai Yu, carved in red coral of a superb shade; a Coromandel lacquer twelve-fold screen, carved and painted in a design depicting figures in landscapes, pavilions and symbolic objects.

A large variety of English silver is of George III period, while table china is notable for a Royal Worcester dinner service decorated with the Windsor pattern; a Minton white and gold part service, and Doulton, Coalport, Limoges, and other porcelains.

Boston Notes

Proprietors of many Boston antique shops find it to their advantage either to close their city stores from mid-June until early September, or else to open branches at seashore resorts.

This migration is a limited one, yet as such moves are made not only from Boston but from many other cities, it accounts for the presence of most of the antique shops open in summer along Boston's South Shore and "The Cape" region.

Alfred Stainforth of the Boston Antique Shop, 59 Beacon Street, has had a branch at Plymouth for many years, while keeping his Boston place open at the same time. This year his plans are uncertain, but it seems unlikely that his goods will appear at Plymouth this summer.

Howe's House of Antiques, 73 Newbury Street, owns a building in Marblehead, on the square near King Hooper House, where it has been for 20 summers or more. Their Newbury street store has been closed until after Labor Day.

Another Boston dealer to move to Marblehead is Fine Antique Shop, 91 Charles Street. The Marblehead address is 82 Front Street.

Mr. Shea, who for many years has been a well-known character in this field, has closed his West Cedar Street store and opened a summer shop in Clinton, Connecticut.

The usual situation of a main store in Boston and a branch in the country is reversed by Queen Anne Cottage. The home of Katrina Kipper, the proprietor, is in Accord, Mass., on Route 3, leading to Plymouth and the Cape. This is her main shop, open the year round, but she has a year-'round branch at 3 River Street, Boston.

Among the better-known dealers in the Charles and Chestnut Street district who will keep their Boston stores open as usual, and who have no branches are:

Rudolph P. Pauly, 75A Chestnut Street; Leon David, 80 Charles Street; Paul Bernheimer, 585 Boylston Street; Fred J. Finnerty, 122 Charles Street; George N. McMahon, 126 Charles Street; Joseph J. Carboni, 140 Charles Street; B. Flayderman, 320 Stuart Street.

This accounts for only a few of the Boston antique shops which are worthy of mention, some that have come to our notice in the past few days.

U. S. Refuses Lisbon Pledge Of 'Hands Off'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—The United States Government has declined to pledge itself against any attack on the Portuguese possessions of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

In a carefully worded diplomatic note to Lisbon, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has informed the Portuguese Government that, while this country "harbors no aggressive intentions against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any other country," America's "policy today is based upon the inalienable right of self-defense."

Pointing out that these islands have great strategical importance for New World defense, the note asserts that this Government is increasingly anxious over "the constantly expanding acts of aggression on the part of a certain belligerent Power, which now threatens the peace and safety of the countries of this Hemisphere."

Answers Lisbon Note

The American note was in answer to one received two weeks ago from the Portuguese Government questioning the implications in President Roosevelt's radio address of May 27 and asserting Portuguese neutrality and its determination to protect its territory against any attack.

In his radio address, the President said that Germany threatened not only French North Africa and the western end of the Mediterranean, but also the French West African port of Dakar and the Azores and Cape Verde.

"Control or occupation by Nazi Germany of any of the islands of the Atlantic would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America and of the island possessions of the United States and the ultimate safety of the continental United States itself," the President declared.

"I have said on many occasions that the United States is mustering its men and its resources only for purposes of defense—only to repel attack. I repeat that statement now. But we must be realistic when we use the word 'attack'; we have to relate it to the lightning speed of modern warfare."

Reflects Services Attitude

This speech is known to have aroused great uneasiness in Portugal, which is pictured as seeing itself caught between the upper millstone of Nazi aggression and the nether millstone of the democracies' resistance. This uneasiness has been reflected in newspaper editorials attacking the speech and its implications.

The American position, as set forth in the Hull note, is known to reflect the attitude of both the War and Navy Departments, but particularly of the latter. The top command of both the Army and the Navy has let it be known that the Azores and the Cape Verdes are the keys to a successful defense of the New World and that, in their present status, they are hanging like ripe plums for a Nazi picking.

British Report Resistance Stiffening in Syria Drive

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, June 11

Fall of Damascus to the Allied invaders of Syria had apparently been staved off as dispatches from Damascus and Vichy declared the defenders were still holding out.

British headquarters at Cairo made no mention of Damascus, but merely stated that the drive was making "satisfactory progress."

French naval participation in the battle for Syria was seen in a dispatch from Beirut stating that two British destroyers had been damaged in a naval battle with two French destroyers off Saida, ancient port on the Lebanese coast.

Resistance Continues

The most recent report from Damascus—filed in that city at 2:50 a. m. E. S. T.—said that the defenders of Syria and Lebanon continued to offer resistance to British forces driving toward Beirut along the Mediterranean shore.

Strong aircraft reinforcements for the defenders have been received from North Africa.

The French and their native and African troops were reported holding in positions in the hills and the plains as well as heavier fortifications in spite of the superiority of the invaders in numbers and armament.

Another British column was reported marching on Rayak, north of Damascus, by way of the Bekkaa plain.

French sources denied this morning that Merdjayoun, stronghold near the Palestine border below Damascus, had fallen. This town was reported to be the object of heavy British attacks, supported by air bombing.

Still in French hands

Soueida, 55 miles southeast of here in the Jebel Druze, was declared to be still in French hands, although German sources in Berlin had reported its capture by the British.

The airports of Aleppo and Palmyra were bombed by the British, and French planes attacked the Allies' mechanized forces, but informed sources in Damascus said there had been no attack on Tripoli, the chief port of Lebanon, from the sea or air.

They denied also what they called foreign-circulated rumors that 4,000 French troops had rallied to the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and that 6,000 German soldiers, mostly parachutists, were in Syria.

French military dispatches received in Vichy, from Beirut said today that French forces not only were holding back the British along the entire Syria-Lebanon front but had launched a successful counter-attack against troops driving toward Damascus.

The heaviest fighting was said to be centered in the vicinity of the Litani River, which is about 40 miles south of the Lebanese capital of Beirut, and further east between Mount Hermon and the frontier of Jebel Druz.

French Claims

Along the Litani River, the French said, their forces had thrown back repeated British attacks despite heavy bombardment from British naval units concentrated off the coast.

At least 30 British tanks and eight bombers were reported destroyed in the Mount Hermon sector.

At the same time the French said a British column moving up the Euphrates Valley from Iraq had reached French border outposts at Abou Kemal, where the oil pipeline from the Mosul oil fields enters Eastern Syria.

Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commission for Syria, was reported to have inspected the southern front yesterday, later visting military hospitals where he decorated the wounded.

In London it was reported that allied forces had reached Kiswe, 10 miles south of Damascus, although stiffening resistance on three fronts in Syria was acknowledged.

Part of Damascus

This source said Kiswe could be regarded as part of the Damascus defense system, and that the resistance to the British still could be described as "patchy."

"Stiff opposition," however, was reported encountered by British forces landed on the Lebanon coast north of Tyre under the guns of British warships.

Fighting also was reported at Merdjayoun, inland in Lebanon, where the British advanced from the northern tip of Palestine.

Sources here said several hundred prisoners had been taken on all fronts, but it was not certain whether these were captured in battle or gave up after mere "token resistance."

London confidently expected the Syrian capital would be in allied hands by nightfall.

Naval Forces Land

British naval forces which landed on the Lebanese Coast north of the Latani River, 40 miles below Beirut, were said to be taking part in the drive on that city.

Official sources were silent on the reported British drive toward Palmyra air base and there was no indication how far it might have carried.

Palmyra, oasis crossroads of desert caravan routes in bygone times, lies about 150 miles west of the Iraq frontier and 130 miles from the Lebanese coast.

Now little more than a collection of Arab hovels, Palmyra was a flourishing city in the days before the Christian era, when it was known as Tadmor. It is famous for its ancient ruins, but it is strategically important not only because it is the site of an air base but because it is a station on the oil pipeline from Kirkuk, Iraq, to Tripoli on the shores of Lebanon.

Loudspeakers Used By British in Syria

By the Associated Press

London, June 11

The Allies are making extensive use of loudspeakers in appealing to French troops in Syria to join the Free French forces and are distributing large quantities of food to gain support of the natives, it was reported here today.

Syria Pawn of Conquest for Centuries

By the Associated Press

With planes and tanks and motorized artillery, France and Great Britain are fighting out the fate of the Levant States on battlefields where Crusaders clashed with Saracens, where Alexander smashed through the Persians toward India, and where Mongoi hordes massed on the Mediterranean.

It is a land of sun-scorched deserts and jutting volcanic mountains, of camel caravans and nomadic tribesmen, a land taken from under the Turkish flag at the end of the World War and mandated to France.

Syria is now composed of four autonomous republics known as the Levant States.

The Syrian mandate originally was composed of Syria, the largest State, which actually has no shoreline.

The other three republics are Lebanon, which is north of Palestine; Latakia, which is north of Lebanon, and the Jebel Druze, a small State between Trans-Jordan and Syria.

Hatay's Status

In addition there is the district of the Hatay—formerly known as the Sanjak of Alexandretta, which was set up as an independent Republic by treaty between Turkey and France in 1938, but ceded to Turkey in the French-Turkish mutual aid treaty in 1939.

The French had agreed to Syria's long clamor for independence in 1936 but when the war broke out French ratification of the independence treaty was postponed. Under that pact, France was to retain garrison and air base privileges at Damascus, the Capital, and other points.

Lebanon was separated from Syria in 1920 when France was given the League of Nation's mandate. Its Capital is Beirut.

Latakia was established as a separate State in 1930, with the town of the same name as Capital.

The whole Syrian mandate during the World War was under the Turkish flag.

Because of its strategic position Syria has become the hub of the Middle East war.

Bulwark for Canal

This land of Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, and Jews, rising high above the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, lost its importance as a commerce center when the Suez Canal was opened, and now finds itself militarily vital to the future of that trade channel.

Throughout its history, Syria has been carried along as part of one empire after another. Ever since the 15th century, B. C., when the country was held in part by Egyptian viceroys, Syria has been a source of wealth or a military "check" for empire builders.

The Assyrians took over in 1050 B. C. The Persians conquered in 733 B. C., and lost the land to the Macedonians in 332 B. C. when Alexander the Great moved into the East.

During the Persian sway, the Phoenicians populated the shores of the land, sailing from it to far points of the earth.

Syria was among the dominions of Tigranes, King of Armenia, from 83 to 69 B. C. when the country was taken for Rome by Pompey. It became one of the most important Provinces of the Roman Empire. Antioch became the third largest city in the empire and Syria reached a high degree of civilization.

Figured in Crusades

In 616 A. D., the Persians subjugated Syria once again, but later it fell to the Mohammedans. The country figured in the Crusades, and later was overrun by the Mongol invasions. In 1516 the Ottomans took the land from the Egyptian Mamelukes. By that time Syria had lost its importance and its prosperity.

Today, except for Hatay, Syria is an autonomous collection of States administered under French mandate. It was taken from the Turks late in the World War by British and French forces.

The total area of the French mandate amounts to 57,900 square miles with 3,630,000 inhabitants.

Most of the population is Moslem. A French army is in occupation of the whole country.

Essentially an agricultural country, the land of the Biblical Canaanites produces wheat, barley, maize, sorghum, and oats. Sheep, cattle, and camel raising also are important. Syria is poor in minerals and has very little industry.

Troubles for French

The French have had many difficulties in administration, economics, and armed uprisings. A nationalist movement, similar to those in neighboring Arabic countries, has been simmering since before the World War.

A French-Syrian treaty of friendship was signed Nov. 20, 1933, but the nationalists refused to accept it, and the French High Commissioner suspended the Syrian Parliament in 1934 and governed by decree through a puppet, Premier Sheikh Taj. The Premier was forced to resign after six weeks of violent rioting.

Hashem el Atassi resigned as President in July, 1939, in protest against French failure to grant independence to a republic set up three years previous. Gabriel Paux, the High Commissioner, appointed a Board of Directors to rule under his guidance. Gen. Henri Dentz is the present High Commissioner.

Hull's Reply to Portugal

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The text of the note by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the Portuguese Minister in Washington replying to the observations of the Government of Portugal on the speech of President Roosevelt, May 27, follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of May 30, 1941, transmitting the observations of the Government of Portugal with respect to references to the Portuguese islands in the Atlantic made by the President in his address of May 27, 1941.

I have carefully studied the observations of the Portuguese Government and have noted declarations reaffirming its position of neutrality and its determination to defend its neutrality and sovereignty against any attack.

For its part, the Government of the United States can state categorically that it harbors no aggressive intentions against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any other country.

The Government and people of the United States have sought to live in peace and friendship with all other nations, and has consistently supported the principle of nonaggression and nonintervention in relations between States. This Government time and again has reiterated its support of this principle.

Our policy today is based upon the inalienable right of self defense. The Government of the United States can not but view with increasing anxiety the constantly expanding acts of aggression on the part of a certain belligerent power which now threaten the peace and safety of the countries of this Hemisphere.

In referring to the islands in the Atlantic it was the intention of the President to point out the dangers to this Hemisphere which would result if these islands were to come under the control or occupation of forces pursuing a policy of world conquest and domination. The strategic importance of these islands because of their geographical location was stressed by the President solely in terms of their potential value from the point of view of attack against this Hemisphere.

Quebec Seeks Origin Of Costly Forest Fires

QUEBEC, June 11 (AP)—P. E. Cote, Provincial Minister of Lands and Forests, said in an interview yesterday the Department was investigating recent forest fires in the Province that caused millions of dollars of damage.

Mr. Cote said "we are trying to establish how, in each case, the fires started and whoever is found responsible will be punished according to law."

Mr. Cote said that all fires in the Province were under control and that he did not think damages would be as high as previously estimated.

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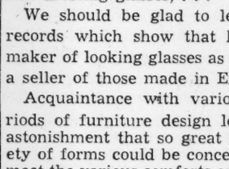

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Britain: 'Save Still More Waste'

New salvage collection schemes go into effect to give Empire vital war materials.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — British housewives are being pressed into a still more intensive scrap-saving drive by the Ministry of Supply here, though the first year of salvage of waste on a national scale is acknowledged to have yielded good results.

In order to obtain additional salvage, compulsory collection has been extended. Compulsion was previously confined to the larger local authorities. Now collection schemes must be put into operation by urban districts with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000, if they have not already instituted these of their own accord. Voluntary workers are giving additional help. The 28 unpaid district advisers now have 65 unpaid assistants. It is hoped also in the near future to establish 30 plants for concentrating kitchen waste for animal and poultry food.

In some districts housewives themselves are organizing the salvage scheme. In Balham and Tooting district, for instance, there is a volunteer salvage officer in every street. Leader of these housewife salvagers is Councilor Mrs. Goodrich of the local Women's Voluntary Society. Special dumps with appropriate receptacles have been set up in most unexpected places—in side passages between houses, front gardens, garages, bombed sites, sheds, church porches. "Even the local Labor Exchange has given us dump room," Mrs. Goodrich told a reporter. One hundred and ten dump sites are in regular use and the number is being added to daily.

Clever Publicity Schemes

Borough Councils have their own local publicity schemes for reminding householders of the need for salvage. Cheltenham, for instance, has drawn up slogans which are put on posters over street collecting bins. One of these reads, "Let your Conscience be your Guide." The bins, also, are labeled, "Food," "Bones," and "Tins," so that householders can put their waste into the appropriate bin and thus eliminate the work of sorting later.

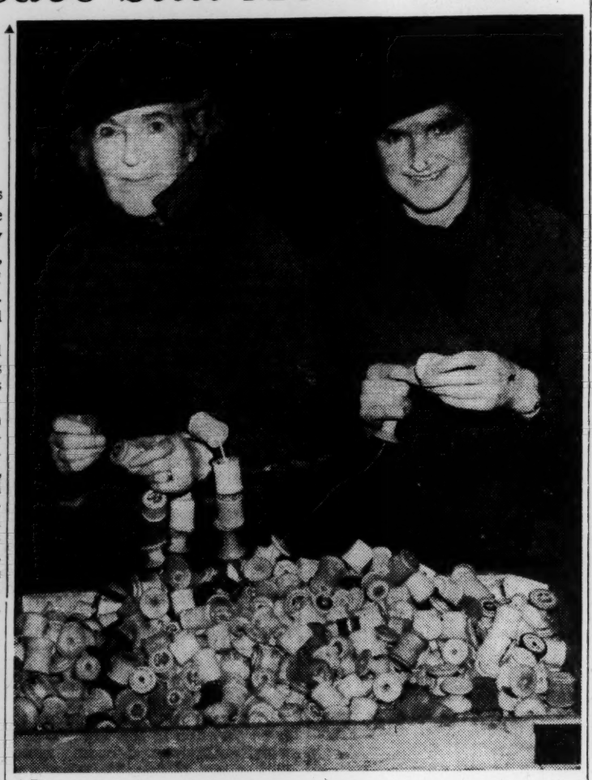
Y. M. C. A. traveling canteens in the West Country have instituted a novel salvage campaign. They are collecting empty cotton reels for army telephone wirers. It all started when a soldier linesman asked at the canteen for reels to help him make a neater job of his work.

The idea of using these reels for fixing telephone wires to trees and posts is being adopted by other Army units in rural districts. So the Y. M. C. A., helped by school children, is collecting thousands of empty reels. Each day the traveling canteens distribute large numbers to military camps.

Paper and Rags Needed

In calling for a new and still more vigorous campaign, Mr. H. G. Judd, Controller of Salvage to the Ministry of Supply, appealed to housewives to exercise special care in saving such items as: paper, for turning into cardboard and newsprint; rags, to make roofing felt, blankets, clothing and some kinds of paper; metals for steel and other armament purposes; bones for glue, glycerine and fertilizers; kitchen waste for animal feeding, and old torch batteries.

Mr. Judd quoted figures which showed that in the first 12 months working of the Government scheme, inaugurated in November, 1939, more than £2,200,000 has been paid by industry for 800,000 tons of material collected. If that material had been imported, he said, it would have filled 100 ships. Forty shiploads of waste paper, enough metal to build 16,000 tanks, and kitchen waste to feed 100,000 animals during the year, have been rescued from the scrap-heap.



© Fox

It's All Part of the Saving Campaign

Two members of the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary sorting empty cotton reels for use of telephone linemen so that they can make a neater job of their work.

Freight Gains in North China Reported by Japanese Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—The past year has seen a significant rise in the quantity of civil or nonmilitary freight carried by the Japanese-operated railways of North China. Tonnage figures just released for the railway year from April, 1940, through March, 1941, show a 27 per cent increase in freight tonnage.

A steady increase in nonmilitary freight is to be noted for the past three years. The year ending in March, 1939, showed a total civil freight tonnage of 11,000,000, the year ending March, 1940, one of 17,700,000 tons, and the year just concluded a total of 22,700,000 tons.

These figures are cited by the Japanese as evidence of their ability to keep their lines in repair and maintain freight services in spite of guerrilla attacks or natural calamities.

The total nonmilitary freight for the past year approximates the total carried by the North China railways in 1936, the year preceding the outbreak of hostilities and the taking over of the management of the lines by the Japanese. If the military freight now carried by North China trains surpasses prewar freight traffic. Slightly more than 40 per cent of the total tonnage now carried by North China railways has been devoted to the transport of military supplies and equipment.

More than 70 per cent of the total nonmilitary freight has consisted of mine products—principally coal. A 33 per cent increase over the previous year was shown in this category, the total tonnage carried increasing from 12,000,000 tons in the year ending March, 1940, to 16,000,000 tons during the year ending March, 1941. Since it is coal and iron that Japan seeks most desperately in North China, such figures indicate a certain amount of success in moving mine products, most of which are directed to Japan.

Coal Shortage in Shanghai

It is worth pointing out that the total tonnage of mine products carried over North China railways last year is still less than the total tonnage carried in the prewar year 1936 when more than 17,000,000 tons were carried. However, a much larger proportion of the coal and ores now mined in North China is routed to Japan than was the case in prewar years. Shanghai realizes this all too well, since the coal formerly obtained from North China is no longer available. This has meant a coal famine and power shortage in Shanghai.

Most other categories of products have also shown increases over the previous year. Forest products (totaling 788,000 tons)—largely lumber—increased 44 per cent; animal products (270,000 tons) 11 per cent; and water products (556,000 tons)—primarily salt, but also fish—144 per cent. The category "other products" (2,800,000 tons), largely made up of manufactured products, showed an increase of 15 per cent.

Chinese press reports on the total quantity of farm products carried last year claim an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year. The figure presented however, indicate to the contrary, that there was a slight 2 per cent decrease in farm products carried.

This is interesting since the year ending March, 1940, was the period of one of the worst floods, and droughts ever experienced in North China when there was very little available in the line of farm products for transportation. This might be interpreted as indicating a certain guerrilla control over farm production, thereby preventing farm products from reaching the Japanese-controlled railways for transportation.

Short-Distance Hauls

It should also be pointed out that almost half of the total civil freight carried by North China railways is over a short distance only. The railway lines controlled by the Tientsin office—the lines from Peiping to the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan, and south of Tientsin to Tsangchow—account for a disproportionate amount of the total. Most of it is made up of Kailan coal shipments over the short distance from the mines to the port of Chinwangtao.

The first figures released concerning freight traffic over the newest of the North China railway lines, that crossing Central Hopei between Shihchiachuang and Teshow, do not indicate a significance amount of freight being carried. With a total tonnage for early April of just over 150 tons per day—barely enough for a five or six-car freight train—the line's significance is not yet to be found in freight carried. No coal is as yet being routed over this line..

Strategically, this line has proven itself more important. Since, however, the line has yet to pass through the rainy season when guerrilla activity is generally intensified, it is too early to judge either the value or the security of this important connecting railway.

U. S. Pursuit Planes Arrive in China; Bombers Coming

HONOLULU, June 11 (AP) — King Chau Mui, Chinese Consul-General at Honolulu, said he had received word from Washington that 100 American-made pursuit planes had arrived in China and were in action against the Japanese.

"Coming on the heels of reports that the Japanese Army is near exhaustion," said the Chinese official, "the hundred planes will be a real blow against the aggressors."

He added he had received information indicating that some multi-motored American-made bombers would reach China soon.

More than 110 pilots in Hawaii have volunteered for service in China, Mr. King said, and others are volunteering daily. He was awaiting word from Washington, he said, as to the disposition of the volunteers.

Fort Story Guns Show Proficiency

FORT STORY, Va., June 11 (AP) —Fourteen volleys from 16-inch guns at Fort Story were fired yesterday at a small target being towed at sea off the Virginia Capes in a practice fire which officers termed satisfactory.

The one-ton projectiles were sent screaming seaward at a target only ten-by-ten feet in size, but representing the center of a large "enemy" battleship. Results of the practice will not be announced for several days, although it was learned that the 2,100- pound shells were well placed as far as "line shots" were concerned.

The demonstration climaxed nine months of intensive training in the operation of the guns, last fired in regular service practice in 1928.

Shanghai Sees No Crisis In Indies-Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 11—Refusal of the Netherlands Indies to grant extraordinary economic concessions to Japan is not expected by observers here to result in a military crisis.

Japan—as the current Cabinet meetings in Tokyo indicate—is gravely disturbed by the failure of the negotiations in Batavia. But one of the problems is to devise the next move in the negotiations which are intended to secure for Japan a greater share of such Netherlands Indies raw materials as oil, tin, and rubber.

But this does not mean that Japan is at the moment in a position to support its demands by outright military action. Hence the current phase of the negotiations is interpreted here as largely concerned with the typical Oriental necessity for "saving face."

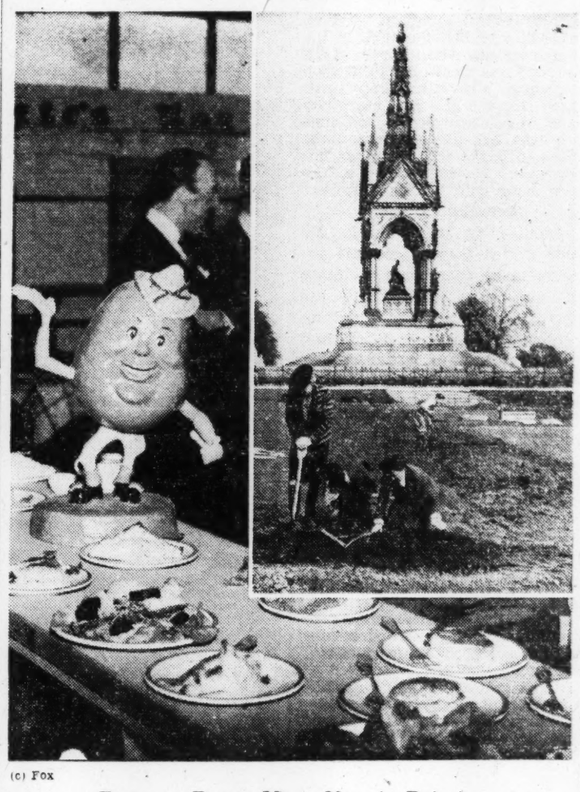
[Domei, Japanese news agency, reported from Tokyo today the Government was expected to withdraw Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator at Batavia, as a result of the Netherlands Indies' unsatisfactory answer to Japanese trade proposals, the Associated Press reported.]

It is believed intimations of Mr. Yoshizawa's recall is evidence of the Japanese belier that this form of pressure may possibly soften Batavia's stand through Dutch reluctance, likewise, to end negoiations completely.

Meanwhile, it is noted here that instead of meeting the Japanese demands, the Dutch have actually reduced some of the allotments of chief products which are being sold to Nippon. They claim that this is logical in view of the fact that Japan has gained access to comparable materials through its new concessions in French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam).

But an additional reason is that the Netherlands is furnishing increasing quantities of their raw materials to Allied industries.

Spuds Is Spuds And—



(c) Fox

Potatoes Put to Many Uses in Britain

Meafless days in London have brought the humble potato to an undreamed of culinary popularity. Numerous potato bars are being opened in the British Capital and they are serving the commonest of vegetables in novel fashion. Pies, waffles, soups, au gratin dishes, scones, pastries, rissoles, sandwiches, salads, cakes and other tasty dishes all have potato bases. The picture on the left shows some of the dishes offered at the new potato bar opened by Actress Florence Desmond. At the upper right, Londoners are shown planting potatoes in Kensington Gardens near the Albert Memorial.

Building and Civil Engineering Put Under Britain's War Code

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Moving to speed up vital war work, the Government today placed building and civil engineering industries under an essential works order.

This means that workers' right to quit and employers' right to discharge in these industries will be under Government control, as in the munitions industries.

"It is well known," said Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, "that full productivity of the war effort is dependent to a large extent on expediting certain buildings and civil engineering works in this country. We must speed up effort on air fields and on War Office and Admiralty construction. There is no time to argue with anybody."

The order guarantees a six-day work week.

It also was announced that the Government hopes to get a volunteer force of 100,000 workers not subject to military service who will be available for moving about the country for various essential projects.

Lord Reith, Minister of Works, said there would be a continued effort to eliminate work not part of the war effort.

Diplomatic 'Shakeup'

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that Britain's foreign service, long criticized as dominated by "old school tie" men, would be opened to deserving candidates without sources of private income.

The revolutionary change, it was said, will open high posts to men of all classifications in diplomatic and consular branches.

In the past, a monopoly on choice foreign posts has been held by England's public school men.

[English "public" schools correspond to exclusive private preparatory schools in the United States.]

Mr. Eden said women, too, will be eligible for promotion to the most responsible positions under the new regulations making "financial reforms."

Mr. Eden's plan would merge the Foreign Office diplomatic corps and the consular service and open the field to men "without private means." This, he said, would ensure "heads of our missions expert advice on commercial and financial as well as military matters."

N. Y. Dairy Referendum

NEW YORK (AP)—N. J. Cladakis, Administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area, has asked 76 milk co-operatives representing 38,000 producers to report by June 17 whether their members would vote individually or collectively in a prospective referendum on amendments to Federal-State milk marketing orders. The query referred to those orders covering the price of milk produced for the New York market.

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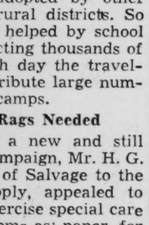

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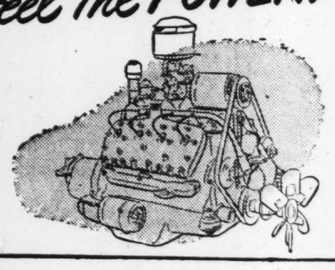

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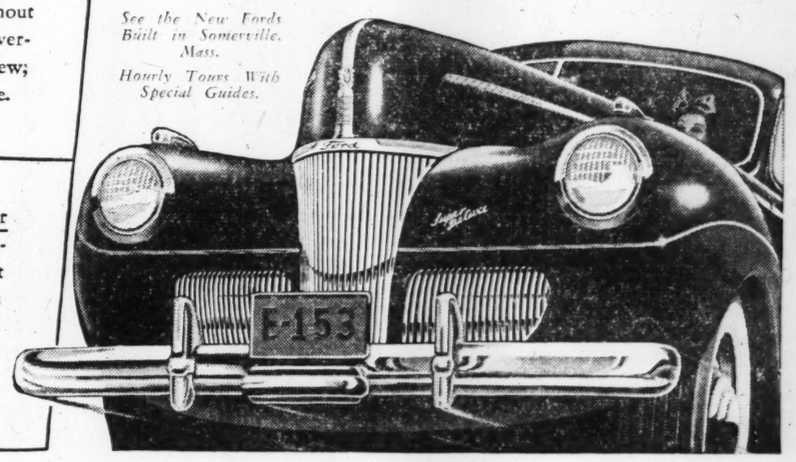

Greenland Consul Gives 'Cold Facts' About Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—With the summer heat upon Washington, many a junior diplomat in the State Department is thinking of his colleague, James K. Penfield. For it was just a year ago that Mr. Penfield exchanged Washington heat for Greenland ice, opening at Godthaab the first consulate ever to dignify that immense territory of rock and snow. Having gotten used to the cold, the icebergs and the Eskimos, Mr. Penfield has just brought his State Department friends up to date on what it means to be Consul in Greenland.

Writing in a recent issue of the American Foreign Service Journal, Mr. Penfield portrays Godthaab as a spot quite unused to its newfound importance and the new consulate as one of the most unusual over which the eagle-emblemed consular plaque ever appeared.

This is how he describes Godthaab:

Additional Buildings

"They say that Godthaab has a population of about 700 but looking at the few scattered houses one would never suspect it. At the landing there is a little shack surrounding a small winch which tugs and strains on a block and tackle arrangement for handling cargo to and from the little 50-foot schooners which ply up and down the coast.

"Then to one side is a very respectable large red warehouse with a steep pitched roof which goes up to about three-story height. To one side of the warehouse is a small mustard-colored house the use of which is not apparent from its deserted appearance. Back of mustard is a nondescript red edifice which might be Farmer Jones' chicken coop but which actually is the colony store, open (and crowded with Greenlanders) on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings. There one can buy cheap cotton cloth, sugar, tin wash basins, ten cent mirror, hardtack, margarine and similar Eskimo necessities.

"Just to one side of store and bakery is the American Consulate, where we sit and contemplate the hustle and bustle of Greenland metropolitan life between spells of looking up bits af the best Departmentalese in a code book. Beyond the store is the Colony Leader's house, the Colony Office and the post office."

Wide World

James K. Penfield

United States Consul in Greenland, the first such representative to be located there.

But the most important building, according to Mr. Penfield, is the "seminarium, where once every two or three weeks the print shop generator a few hundred yards away coaxes a litle tired electricity over to run a projector and anyone who has the necessary three cents to buy a ticket can see, for example, a French movie of a Russian story with Danish subtitles."

Consulate Humble

Humble as is Godthaab, the new United States Consulate appears to be even more so. Since all the Danes in Godthaab are Government employees, there are a certain number of positions and a like number of houses, which, as Mr. Penfield puts it, is all very well until an alien factor, such as an American Consul, arrives.

"So the settlement doctor, having made the mistake (so far as comfort in living quarters is concerned) of remaining single, was the unlucky man who was to be exiled to meaner quarters in order that the Stars and Stripes might fly over something more in keeping with national dignity than an igloo (and incidentally, but only incidentally, of course, more compatible with the physical comfort of the country's representatives," wrote Mr. Penfield.

"The house is a comfortable two-story frame job with neither plumbing nor electricity but with coal stoves in each room and a big coal range and a water barrel in the kitchen—also, apotheosis of luxury, a bathtub.

"Then one day came a ship bringing furniture and no sooner were we sitting at real desks than a visa applicant showed up. So we put on our coats, got out our red ribbon and seals, and felt a bit more like consular officers and less like Arctic explorers. Our graduation into a full-fledged consulate came, however, some days later when we were able to step out of the door with the arms above it and greet, as the doyen of the consular body, our newly arrived Canadian colleague."

Stream-Lining an Orange Grove

Wide World

Bathing Suits and Boats for Orange Pickers

Orange pickers at Covina, California, recently appeared for work in rowboats and wearing bathing suits. A ten acre orange grove was partially submerged by high water impounded by the flood control barrier at Puddington Dam Reservoir. In some places the water was six to nine feet deep.

Britain Offers Oil Claims On Mexico

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 11—Abandonment by Great Britain to the United States Government of Mexican oil claims in exchange for war materials is being discussed, high official circles disclose.

Completion of these negotiations, which is expected at the earliest possible moment, will permit the United States and Mexican Governments to end their oil dispute and reach a block settlement of all outstanding claims sought since the inauguration of President Avila Camacho in December.

Removal of the oil question, which has choked efforts to establish full collaboration on trade and continental defense, will be the logical outcome of the proposal for British withdrawal, since it places British properties in the hands of the United States Government for negotiation with Mexico.

All previous negotiations on the oil question have been between the companies and the Mexican Government.

Basis for Settlement

A Washington settlement of British claims with Mexico will establish a basis for settlement of the claims of Standard Oil and other expropriated United States companies with the Mexican Government.

While details await official announcement and confirmation the general principles involved have paramount importance for future operations of capital in foreign fields and settlement of expropriation disputes.

The agreement reached between the Sinclair Company and the Mexican Government in March, 1940, is understood to provide the structure for the expected settlement.

Agreement with Sinclair

In effect the Sinclair settlement left the Mexican Government in full control of the exploration and exploitation of the oil industry and control of the domestic market. Sinclair obtained highly advantageous marketing arrangements for Mexican oil, from the proceeds of which it is collecting part of Mexico's compensation payment.

In addition Sinclair was guaranteed $8,500,000 cash, payable over three years, of which $4,000,000 has been liquidated.

The sum paid Sinclair reveals an evaluation made on surface properties alone, thereby confirming and acknowledging Mexico's ownership of subsoil rights which was the principal dispute between the Mexican Government and foreign companies on the evaluation of properties.

Subsoil Rights Defended

United States companies claimed $150,000,000 indemnity and the British claimed $250,000,000 which included subsoil wealth. Mexico denied their ownership of the subsoil, and set an estimated indemnity at $50,000,000.

Acceptance of this principle will mean that eventual payment by Mexico to the United States Government for British properties and payment to the Standard Oil Company will be for surface properties alone.

As additional means Mexico will pay the bulk of the indemnity with its own oil through marketing agreements similar to that negotiated with Sinclair. This solution was advocated by President Cardenas throughout the dispute.

Would End Blockade

Proposed withdrawal of British interests saves face for them on the expropriation issue and opens vast reserves of Mexican oil to the democratic war machines after the three-year blockade maintained by Standard and Royal Dutch Shell.

It will also enable the Mexican Government to purchase vitally necessary equipment for the restoration and expansion of the industry.

Once the settlement is accepted it is expected that all bitterness will dissolve from this aggravated question which has confused Mexican and United States relations ever since expropriation began.

A new era will be essential for the prosperity of the industry in which foreign machinery and technicians in this highly specialized field, co-operating with the Mexican Government, will aid in putting the petroleum business on its feet. Expansion of refining is the most important step.

Having asserted domestic control of the industry Mexico will remain dependent on foreign companies for marketing from which they may derive many advantages.

The potentialities of Mexican production are incalculable, since the Pozo Rica field, which the British controlled and is now negotiating to turn over to the United States Government for settlement, is the second richest field in the world, ranking next to the great Iraq pool.

Development of Poza Rica, on the Gulf coast north of Tampico, was only begun in November, 1937, and stopped with the March, 1938, expropriation.

Opening of this field which is anticipated after the settlement will restore great reserves of oil to the democracies in a war which is "being fought with and for oil."

"The final agreement cannot be reached too soon" is the urgent comment of both United States and Mexican officials seeking strengthening of relations between the two nations to combat a deluge of Axis propaganda here.

"Every day lost is a calamity," said one high Mexican official. "The time to act is now. Axis agents are trying to undermine our Government and the anti-United States campaign is more alarming in the past month than ever before.

"Solution of the oil question will convince Mexicans that the good-neighbor policy is a reality and enable us to strengthen our national economy for the coming offensive."

Paraguay Pledges Assistance

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 11 (AP)—Gen. Higinio Morinigo, President of Paraguay, answers widespread rumors of German domination of his government with the declaration Paraguay will "fulfill her obligations" in Western Hemisphere defense "as soon as those obligations are defined by the joint action of the American Nations."

He said he expected this clarification would be made at a conference of Foreign Ministers.

Whether air bases in this flat little land in the heart of South America will be part of the obligation was "being studied," the President said. He stated his position in an interview in which he appeared confident of his ability to maintain a stable government.

General Morinigo, who has quelled three revolutions since taking office after the passing of Gen. Jose Estigarribia said "I believe all who sincerely wish stability and peace support me now."

Due to the long Chaco War with Bolivia, he said, Paraguay's greatest need is money for reconstruction and the development of her resources.

General Morinigo said he hoped this money would come from Washington.

It could be used for a merchant marine to carry Paraguayan exports to the sea and for two highways to speed internal marketing for cotton, tanning extract, meat, hides, fruits, wood and vegetable oils which now are carried by oxcart over rambling trails, it was pointed out.

Foreign Minister Dr. Luis Argana, publisher of the newspaper El Tiempo, said the possibility of air bases was discussed with the United States by General Estigarribia but since his passing "no active moves have been made by the United States." "Paraguay, naturally, does not feel she should take the initiative," he added.

First Gun Mounting Success in Canada

OTTAWA, June 11 (CP)—The first naval gun mounting ever made in Canada has just been completed and its firing trials have been successful, the Department of Munitions and Supply has announced.

The mounting is for a twin anti-aircraft machine gun. The Department said regular deliveries to the British Admiralty will begin this month.

"It is planned to increase the output of mountings over the next six months," a Department statement said.

U. S. Compromise With Axis Held Impossible by Stimson

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—The issue raised by leaders of the Axis powers "not only demonstrates that any compromise between their system and ours is impossible" but that their system "is doomed to eventual and total failure," Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, declared today.

That issue, he told 420 graduates of the United States Military Academy in a prepared address, is "so clear-cut that its nature should be apparent to anyone who faces it fairly.

"To anyone brought up in American standards it is an issue between right and wrong, between freedom and slavery, between kindness and cruelty. Such an issue is not subject to compromise.

"The people who are urging today that we can make terms with the Nazi system and that our system can peacefully live in the same world with theirs have simply not thought this matter through. They are guilty of wishful thinking."

"There is no possibility for this country, with its principles and its methods of life, to live safely in a world dominated by the methods and practices of the leaders of the Axis nations," Mr. Stimson continued.

"The world has grown too small to make that possible.

"We are now facing exactly the same situation in the whole world which Abraham Lincoln faced within our Nation 83 years ago when he pointed out that a nation divided upon such an issue could not remain divided. It must either become all one thing or all the other.

"The world today is divided between two camps and the issue between those camps is irreconcilable. It cannot be appeased. It cannot be placated. Humanity cannot permanently make terms with injustice, with wrong, and with cruelty."

"You have been trained to face the questions of the world from a viewpoint of character and honor," Mr. Stimson reminded the graduates. "You can, therefore, understand more easily than most of us the dominant part which is played in all world issues by considerations of what in military affairs we call morale.

"So I am inclined to think that you will understand me and agree with me when I say that the very sharpness of the issue which the leaders of the Axis powers have raised not only demonstrates that any compromise between their system and ours is impossible; but it also demonstrates by that very fact that, however powerful and effective and dangerous their system may seem to be at the moment, it is a system so at variance with the entire history of man's progress that it will not endure permanently.

"It is doomed to eventual and total failure. You have only to look back over the reaches of mankind's long and toilsome but steady progress upward from barbarism to humanity to be confident of the futility of the present attempt to set the clock back to barbarism. So even from our estimate of the crisis we may take courage in our efforts to meet it."

Atlantic City Plans New Negro Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10—Construction of an $810,000 addition to Stanley Holmes Village for low-income Negro families is now assured following final approval of the project by the Washington Administration, and architects are now at work on the plans.

The site selected for the project is bounded by Adriatic, Drexel, Kentucky, and New York Avenues and is directly across the street from Stanley Holmes Village. Atlantic City owns 80 per cent of the land through tax foreclosures.

Robert A. Watson, executive director of the Atlantic City Housing Authority, canvassed public opinion before applying for the additional funds when it was found that the $2,000,000 originally sought would not be available.

No 'Live' Ammunition In Army Maneuvers

CHESTER, Pa., June 11 (AP)—No "live" ammunition will be used in military training maneuvers in this country, said Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army.

Scoffing at suggestions of West Coast Army officers to teach troops caution in their war games by interspersing real bullets with the customary blank cartridges, the general declared:

"That's just dream stuff. We certainly have no such plan."

General Drum was here yesterday to receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science from Pennsylvania Military College.

Head of Music Union Assails Arnold's Tactics

SEATTLE, Wash., June 10 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, International President of the American Federation of Musicians of the American Federation of Labor, opened the union's convention with denunciation of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold as "a menace, maliciously opposed to our honorable organization."

U. S. War Aid

Continued from Page 1

sary for fighting have increased far beyond our other exports. In the first five months of this year, we have sent more than 12 times as many airplanes to Britain as we did in the first five months of 1940. And as the rate of aircraft production increases, relatively more and more heavy bombers and medium bombers are being sent.

"At the same time, we have sent more than 10 times as many aircraft engines in the first five months of 1941 as we did in the first five months of 1940. For the first four months of this year, the dollar value of explosives sent to the British Empire was about 17 times as much as for the first four months of 1940. Ninety times as much in dollar value of firearms and ammunition was sent to Britain during the first four months of this year as for the first four months of 1940.

"With our natural resources, our productive capacity, and the genius of our people for mass production, we will help Britain to outstrip the Axis Powers in munitions of war, and we will see to it that these munitions get to the places where they can be effectively used to weaken and defeat the aggressor," the President wrote.

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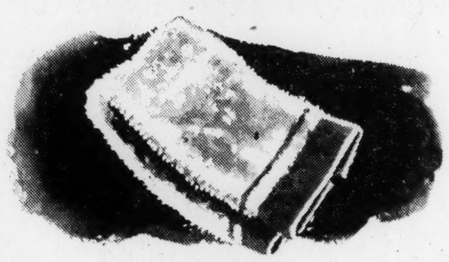

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North American Near Normal Output

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (AP)—The Army claimed today it has restored the recently strike-closed North American Aviation plant to 95 per cent of normal production while at a nearby park a mass meeting was held to protest reports of union discrimination.

Col. Charles W. Steinmetz said at least 95 per cent of the normal day crew of 7,000 was at work. Yesterday 4,866 worked.

At the mass meeting, attended by approximately 600, three members of the United Automobile Workers local negotiating committee which called the short-lived strike reported they were suspended from the night shift on orders of Col. Charles E. Branshaw. Colonel Branshaw is in charge of production under orders of President Roosevelt to operate the plant, which has $196,000,000 in war plane orders.

Wyndham Mortimer, U. A. W. International Representative, told the mass meeting, held at 6 a. m. so both night and day shift employees could attend:

"This is a battle over whether unions will be destroyed in this country by the Army or otherwise. We are not saboteurs. Let us show them we are not trying to sabotage national defense.

"Let us still be confident that President Roosevelt's promise to respect our rights will be observed.

"On behalf of anyone dismissed or discharged for union activities we will fight to the last ditch, but by going back to work you will be able to contribute your share to national defense. Your consciences then will be clear."

In addition to the suspended members of the union negotiating committee, three other union members reported to the mass meeting that they had been dismissed by foremen.

Men who had been on strike since last Thursday joined the production lines last night after a mass meeting voted by acclamation to go back to work in a body.

They demanded that there be no discrimination against them, that they be permitted to retain their union cards and buttons and that wage negotiations be resumed.

While their attempt to return to the factory in a group was thwarted, the cars were permitted to pass into the plant two or three at a time.

Soldiers of the Fifteenth Infantry halted the massed procession a mile from the gates, turned back a sound truck which headed their caravan of automobiles and required them to abandon their strike placards.

Richard F. Frankensteen, head of the U.A.W. Aircraft Division, told the North American employees in a radio address:

"Your responsible leaders will once again take up negotiations with the assistance of the National Labor Defense Mediation Board.

"All negotiations from this point will be conducted by myself and an officially recognized committee which will be named to replace the suspended officers of Local 683 under the administrative setup now in force.

"You can assist—every last one of you—by returning to your jobs, keeping the ranks of your union solid and maintaining responsible organization in the plant. We are confident that all of you will work untiringly to make up the unfortunate loss of planes which this unnecessary and unauthorized stoppage caused our vital national defense program."

Mr. Frankensteen declared "the wage and contract demands which will now be negotiated have never been at issue in this strike.

Firmer Federal Action Curbs Defense Strikes

Continued from Page 1

Board found ready acceptance of its terms of settlement for the Cleveland dispute.

The pertinent facts and the latest developments in the Government's no-strike program are these:

1. The most significant phase of the President's compulsory mediation policy is that it does not involve "Government operation" of the struck plants nor the disruption of private management when the responsibility for the continued strike rests with labor. Mr. Roosevelt has given assurances that the plants, occupied by the Army, will be returned to possession of the ownership just as soon as normal operation can be assured. This means that the Army is being used only for police purposes and it means that the Government intends to dispose of any picket line involving defense workers who refuse to comply with the impartial findings of the Mediation Board.

2. Mr. Roosevelt has announced that with the approval of the Government the North American Aviation Company is paying to its returned workers the same scale of wages that prevailed before the strike occurred. This is 50 cents an hour. The striking demand was for 75 cents an hour and in some jobs 85 cents an hour. With the breaking of the strike, negotiations are at once being resumed under the auspices of the Mediation Board and whatever agreement is reached will be retroactive to May 1.

Aluminum Settlement

3. The rapid settlement, under Government pressure, of the Aluminum Company strike brought these terms of agreement: An increase of one cent an hour, 72 to 73 cents, in the minimum wage and grants a 3-cent bonus to workers on the second night shift and 5 cents an hour bonus to those night workers on the third shift. The workers had sought a 75-cent minimum and a general increase of 4½ cents an hour.

4. The Mediation Board is confident of an early settlement of the strike of C. I. O. United Auto Workers in the six plants of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation of Detroit for which a hearing has been called for Monday. Twenty-four hour negotiations are continuing to avert the threatened walkout of A. F. of L. machinists at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in California.

5. The presence of dominant Communist influence in these several strike-and-then-mediate disputes is supported by further evidence today. Alex Balint, leader of the Cleveland Aluminum strikers, was pictured before the Dies Committee as an alien and a Communist, and while he denied that he was a Communist, two other witnesses contributed testimony that he was a Communist.

In connection with the North American Aviation Company strike the Dies Committee heard evidence that Elmer Freitag, head of the C. I. O. Union of Aircraft Workers at Inglewood, was a registered Communist in 1938.

The Board is planning to continue its hearings on Communist influence now manifesting itself more openly behind some of the strikes.

Architects Draw Checks

Wide World

Winners of American Academy in Rome Prizes

Albert Russell Tryon of Harrisburg, Pa. (left), winner in landscape architecture, and Donald L. Gries of Milwaukee, Wis., winner in architecture, shown with their $1,000 checks for their entries in the Architectural League of New York's competition this week. They are looking at the work which won the prize for Mr. Tryon.

U. S. Firms Build Planes Geared for Air Supremacy

Continued from Page 1

millimeter cannon. Due to its unusual design, it can carry two 50-calibre and four 30-calibre machine guns as well giving it a fire power far ahead of any existing fighter type.

These planes are not a dream for the future. They are a fact. I counted 34 on Bell's existing assembly line. How many came off today is a secret, but 11 already have been shipped to Britain and the Army has a pursuit squadron using these ships in the air. A new Bell assembly plant, where they will be put together in four parrallel moving lines to roll out the door and fly away from the air field beyond, is almost finished. They have begun assembling in it and when the automatic conveyor belts begin to move, Bell will step up production toward a designed limit of 10 a day. If a further wing is added to the Bell assembly plant, they can boost production to 15 a day.

Revolutionary Design

As soon as Bell is moving fast enough to take up more of the load of puttng fighters in the air, Curtiss will be free to divert some of its energies to getting ready for its new model, the P-46. We saw the advance model of that plane in the air. Its a much cleaner, more streamlined version of the P-40. Its engine power will be way up, too. Perhaps it will carry the new 1,350-horsepower engine just announced by Allison, but that is a guess.

In this race for new types to get ahead of Adolf Hitler's air force of conquest the new Bell Aircobra is the immediate top of British and American air forces. It is revolutionary in every way. Using a nine-foot drive shaft between engine and propeller, it has been possible to give it a balance by putting the engine in the middle which makes it far more maneuverable than the conventional type with the weight of the engine in the nose.

More than that, the design makes possible a tricycle landing gear providing much better stability. The cannon fires through the hub of the propeller. The pilot sits in front of the engine giving him better vision in front and below. Three-quarter-inch armor plate protects the gear housing in the nose and is added at vital spots to cover the pilot. Self-sealing gasoline tanks are standard equipment.

Here is a plane with a cruising range of 1,600 miles which can remain three hours in the air even if much of the time is at high combat speed. Its top speed is whispered by unofficial observers to be around 400 miles an hour. It has heavier fire power than any existing fighter. It is in production by a company which only a year ago was in reality an airplane laboratory but is today the producer in quantity of the most advanced fighter in the world.

Bell and Curtiss have had their difficulties in getting under way and still are far from peak capacity. Engines for the Airacobras have only this past week been arriving fast enough to equip them as they come off the line and fill the powerless fuselages which had been piling up. From now on Allison expects to keep ahead of Bell production.

Until now engines have been the bottleneck at both Bell and Curtiss, which also uses the Allison liquid-cooled engine for its Army pursuit planes. But that is the last serious bottleneck which either producer considers imminent.

Explains Bottleneck

As a matter of fact, according to Burdette S. Wright, Vice-President and Manager of Curtiss, this "bottleneck" business has been misunderstood by the public. It is not any one thing, but rather the fact that the whole schedule for the airplane production program was set just a little faster than many producers have been able to keep up with, he said.

Mr. Wright explained that when the Curtiss plant was expanded to a war footing it meant expansion in every phase of production. He employs 500 engineers today instead of 100, which has meant taking new men straight from the engineering schools who had to be broken in by the old staff. All the way along the line in men, machines, supplies, and technique it was necessary to expand at a rate which produced a constant strain. He said his plant is from 30 to 60 days behind schedule because of this broad pattern of problems, but not because of any one "bottleneck."

Neither Bell nor Curtiss have any serious labor problems. Bell signed up with the C. I. O. years ago and Lawrence D. Bell, its President, says they are getting full co-operation from the union leaders. They have just granted a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase after the union had pointed out that prices were going up. No strike was threatened. The request was made reasonably, according to Bell officials. They granted it as a reasonable request.

Curtiss has an independent union with a contract. Negotiations in accordance with the terms of the contract are now in process for higher wages. The union has promised not to strike, Mr. Wright said, and no trouble is anticipated.

Lag in Information

Peter N. Jansen, Factory Manager at Curtiss, said that until recently there had been a serious lag between the development of new airplane features in the war laboratory of Europe and the reporting of such developments here. According to him, the British were very slow in conveying such things as self-sealing gasoline tanks to the American manufacturers. But he says this was remedied for Curtiss by sending their own research engineer to England.

Mr. Bell has a good idea of what America is up against in building against Germany. He was there shortly before the war and saw many of their airplane factories. He estimates German production in 1938 was 1,000 combat planes a month and guesses that it must be somewhere near 3,000 a month now unless some raw material shortage has put a ceiling on German production below that figure.

But if German production is as high as that, which is still well above current American production, he has no doubt about the superior quality of the plane he is turning out, he considers it far ahead of any German fighter.

Tentative Agreements Brighten Labor Outlook

By the Associated Press

On several fronts today the defense-labor picture brightened perceptibly.

Cleveland, Ohio — Congress of Industrial Organizations' striking members of the die casting workers union were called to a mass meeting today to ratify or reject terms of a settlement to end a two-day-old walkout at the five Cleveland plants of the Aluminum Company of America.

The agreement to send 5,500 workers back to the plants, which hold more than $50,000,000 in defense contracts, was announced last night in Washington by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

San Diego, Calif.—A strike threat against Consolidated Aircraft Company, which has $700,000,000 in defense orders, appeared alleviated today, with union and company officials agreed on a proposed contract, although tabulation continued on a vote of American Federation of Labor machinists to authorize a walkout.

The strike vote was nearing an end last night when Harry Malcom, Federal conciliator, announced an agreement had been reached. The accord is subject to ratification by the union membership at special meetings tomorrow morning and night. Its terms were not disclosed.

Pittsburgh—The United States Conciliation Service also reached a settlement recommendation last night with the representatives of 2,800 striking A. F. of L. teamsters and 179 truck companies. Terms were not disclosed, pending ratification by the full union membership and the management association. An answer was expected by tonight.

Washington — President Roosevelt announced that Harvey W. Brown, president of the A. F. of L. machinists' union, whose strike at 11 San Francisco Bay shipyards has seriously retarded $500,000,000 worth of shipbuilding, would ask the union's executive board today to order the 1,500 to 1,700 men back to work.

Detroit—Six plants of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company remained closed by yesterday's strike of 4,000 C. I. O. United Automobile Workers men. The dispute was certified to the NDLMB June 9.

The U. A. W. asked of the Bohn Company a general 10-cent hourly increase over undisclosed existing wage scales.

Bohn officials said they planned no negotiations on wages before April 1, 1942, when an existing labor contract with the U. A. W. expires.

Seattle, Wash.—Union musicians are considering a ban on the making of records by union members.

The proposal was made at yesterday's session of the A. F. of L.-affiliated American Federation of Musicians' convention. Action was deferred.

The complaint, expressed by various delegates, was that a few musicians make big money for recordings, while the playing of the records by radio stations and in "juke boxes" deprives many union musicians of work.

Cleveland, Ohio—A C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers strike crippled production today at the Lamson & Session Company, manufacturers of nuts and bolts. A company spokesman said 75 per cent of the output of the concern's 550 employees goes into "aircraft defense work."

The company said it was not informed of any grievance and did not know the workers' demands. Union leaders could not be reached. Police said they were informed the walkout was called because of discharge of a U. A. W. shop steward. The company said some men remained at work.

Detroit—George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., replying to recent criticism of the C. I. O. by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, called attention to the "Fascist-like repressive measures employed by the Ontario Government against collective bargaining among Canadian Chrysler workers."

"Our C. I. O. members in Canada have co-operated without reservation in your country's defense effort," Mr. Addes said in a letter to Premier Hepburn. "They have accepted mediation under the Canadian Labor Disputes Act. They have maintained constant production of war materials.

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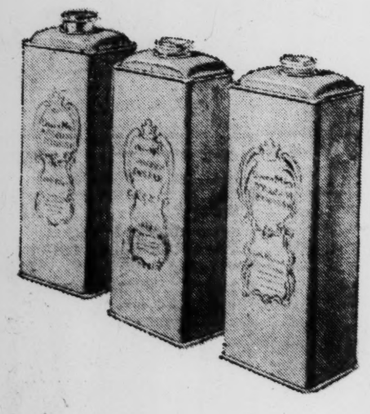

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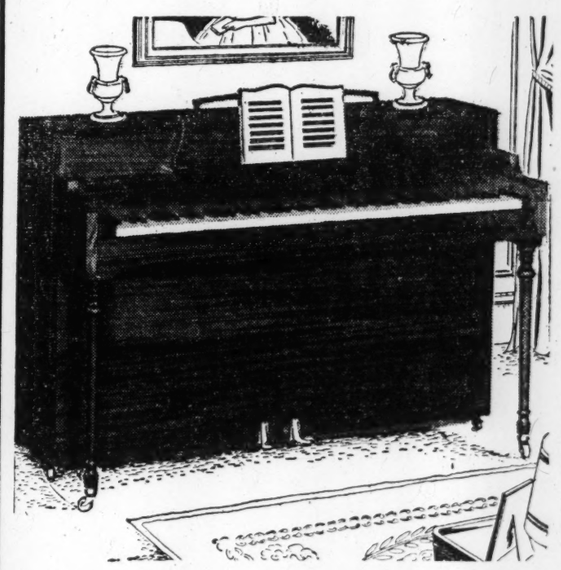

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The Home Forum

Lisbon—City Of "Good-by"

THEY WERE CALLING "Good-by" across the narrow street, the boys of Lisbon, calling "Good-by" to us the moment of our arrival. So friendly, however, were their smiles that we readily understood "Good-by" to be their one and only word of English; and we took it lightly that bright morning in September, when salvia glowed scarlet along the Avenida and morning-glories of royal blue hid with decorative confusion the spikes of the city gates.

It comes to us now as peculiarly prophetic that, in 1937, the streets of Lisbon echoed the word "Good-by"; for has not this western-most port of the European continent come to be indeed a city of "Good-by"? Even Byron passed through quickly; and, though "Childe Harold" notes with enthusiasm,

"What beauties doth Lisboa first unfold!
Her image floating on that noble tide,"

he finds within a short time after arrival,

"But whoso entereth within this town,
That, sheening far, celestial seems to be,
Disconsolate will wander up and down . . ."

The lines appear to fit the predicament of the groups of wanderers now milling about the American Consul's office, in the hope of obtaining visas to passports and, what is less available, passage on some westbound steamer. We were not roaming disconsolately up and down. When the natives bade us a cheerful "Good-by," we were enjoying the beauty of the harbor, all the more majestic by contrast with the busy little sardine boats, of blue hull and copper-tinted sail.

* * *

We were following the fishwives to market and watching sturdy Portuguese women proudly walking home from market, in the early morning, carrying on their heads tray-like baskets of fruit and vegetables and fish. The slippery scales of silver, the purple grapes and green, the gourds and ripe tomatoes, heaped with unconscious skill at composition, above the sleek black heads, moved in stately procession past business blocks and houses. Here and there they struck a note of harmony from the blue or yellow or green tiles ornamenting a brown wall; for even the advertising posters in Lisbon are of colored pottery tile rather than of printed paper as in other places.

Little English is spoken in Portugal; and the cheery "Good-by" every now and then was a friendly salutation at that particular time, though it must fall now, if it still prevails, upon depressed and apprehensive ears. Several solitary figures stand out in our memory and seem, in retrospect, to offer complete designs, like the floral or pictorial tiles along the Avenida. One is the little girl, sober and important, who carried on her head a small wicker hamper of apples and grapes. Another is the tall, dark woman who had no basket but balanced with apparent ease, above her dusky braids, about ten pounds of flour in a cotton bag. The person of quality who walked by the park named after Edward VII of England, under a scorching sun, impressed us deeply by the firm manner in which she held above the level of her head a long umbrella, tightly closed.

* * *

Looking back, we cannot escape the fact, although we paid little attention to it at the time, that there was for us a general sense of departure rather than arrival anywhere. Possibly current events exaggerate this feeling. It is difficult to analyze. Yet we do recall that, as soon as we stepped ashore, we were making plans to leave, inquiring about sailings to other ports. Even the pavements of that black and white mosaic, which is typically Portuguese, appeared to be flowing away from us as we walked. The very pebbles expressed an urge to be going somewhere. The Rocio in the center of the city is, in fact, often referred to as "Rolling Motion Square" because of the curious undulating rhythm of the mosaic.

We went to Belem, a few miles from the Rocio, and visited the Monastery of St. Jeronimo, a monument to an historic setting-out. On the spot chosen by Emanuel I for a site, five centuries ago, the great discoverer, Vasco da Gama, had spent the night in prayer before sailing to find the sea route to India. At his tomb in the chapel we found fishermen praying, as is the custom of fishermen in Lisbon, as they were about to depart for northern waters, to fish. The great epic poems of Luis de Camöens, "The Lusiads," thrill the Portuguese to this day with their tales of adventurous heroes who were constantly setting out as was "Gama, a man of proud and lofty heart."

* * *

In the Museum of Royal Coaches, the antique carriages seemed poised for harnessing. Fancy suggested the rattle of hoofs near by. In the dim light the great lanterns appeared to swing slightly, as if the motion of a wheel had given them a jerk. To "Childe Harold" the mountain scenery was enchanting, "yet soon he thought to flee, more restless than the swallow in the skies," and, finally, Lord Byron exclaims:

"To horse! to horse! he quits, for ever quits
A scene of peace, though soothing to his soul; . . .
Onward he flies, nor fix'd as yet the goal
Where he shall rest him on his pilgrimage . . ."

Where they shall rest them on their pilgrimage doubtless presents a serious question to the many travelers reported waiting at the port of Lisbon, waiting to say "Good-by." There are many things to linger for in Lisbon, in times of peace; many things of beauty to be enjoyed, but at the moment it is impressively a city of "Good-by."

PEARL STRACHAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SILVER CHEST BELONGING TO SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SPAIN

SPANIARDS of centuries ago were expert metalsmiths. They made all sorts of useful and decorative objects, from bronze, iron, silver, and gold. Their standards of workmanship were high and they spared no pains in making objects with utmost elaborateness. They were subject to the varied influences which spread over the Iberian peninsula in the many invasions, uniting strange and contrasting cultures.

Silversmiths made many objects which served sacred uses, such as urns, little chests, crosses or pendants. While in early times the chests were probably used as reliquaries, later they were employed for personal household use. This little silver chest was made in the seventeenth century. It reveals the intricate workmanship which a silversmith took the trouble to lavish on a small object. The entire surface is covered with a filigree tracery. Filigree had come back into fashion during this century, probably in the reaction that set in against the somber fashions of the period of Philip the Second. Filigree treatment traces back, however, to the Moorish decorative metalwork.

The chest is in the parish church of Rota, Cadiz.

Making Snapshots In Brazil

I ALWAYS HAVE my camera handy, and get many a good shot from the boat and on land. And I have observed a striking difference between these people and other Latin Americans I have known. In many countries, both adults and children have only to see a camera to whisk indoors and hide. Here it's different. A word recently added to our national patter of meaningless phrases is "photogenic," which is rapidly taking its place alongside "psychology" and "allergy" in the race for the overworked word honors. I understand it to apply to persons who "take a good picture." Well, Brazilians may or may not be photogenic, but every last one of them is photo-avid. Nearly every passenger on board has asked me to take his picture, and when I go ashore the river dwellers either crowd around to examine my camera more closely or artfully strike what they consider picturesque poses in the hope of being thought irresistibly (what shall I say?) photogenic. That the film stays in the camera, to be developed hundreds or thousands of miles away, makes not the slightest difference; they've been photographed. The high point was reached when two wood-loaders, working for wages that nobody but a Japanese could live on, shyly approached and asked me how much I'd charge to take their pictures. I grandly agreed to do it for nothing, upon which they rigidly lined up like two Prussian soldiers, jerking off their coffee sacks so that their tousled black hair would show to better advantage. It needed a little persuasion to get the sacks back on their heads and induce them to relax into something less like mannikins, but finally I got the picture I wanted. As soon as the camera had clicked, they raced whooping back to their fellows, exultantly shouting that they'd had their pictures taken. That disrupted the loading job, for they all dropped what they were doing and flocked around. I managed to fob them off with a group picture of the lot, after which they went about their task whistling and chattering. — From "I Like Brazil," by JACK HARDING. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Battery: Morning

Here is the sea from which I have been away
too long for peace or comfort: yesterday,
walking at noon in the city, I heard the high
thin shriek of a gull, but searching the smoky
sky
I found no wing: last night, back of the neon
glare,
I saw the waves of air
breaking like waves of water against those
walls
of rigid stone: I smelled and heard
the sea and the sea's breakers: that wild bird
crying nowhere, or very far, cried near,
cried clear
enough to bring me here
to this enormous arc of sky, this sheer,
upsurging sea too long unseen, unheard.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Be Sure to Say What You Mean

THE DIFFICULTY of literature is not to write, but to write what you mean; not to affect your reader, but to affect him precisely as you wish. This is commonly understood in the case of books or set orations; even in making your will, or writing an explicit letter, some difficulty is admitted by the world. But one thing you can never make Philistine natures understand; one thing, which yet lies on the surface, remains as unseizable to their wits as a high flight of metaphysics—namely, that the business of life is mainly carried on by means of this difficult art of literature, and according to a man's proficiency in that art shall be the freedom and the fulness of his intercourse with other men. Anybody, it is supposed, can say what he means; and, in spite of their notorious experience to the contrary, people so continue to suppose. Now, I simply open the last book I have been reading—Mr. Leland's captivating *English Gipsies*. "It is said," I find on p. 7, "that those who converse with Irish peasants in their own native tongue form far higher opinions of their appreciation of the beautiful, and of *the elements of humour and pathos in their hearts*, than do those who know their thoughts only through the medium of English. I know from my own observations that this is quite the case with the Indians of North America, and it is unquestionably so with the gipsy." In short, where a man has not a full possession of the language, the most important, because the most amiable, qualities of his nature have to lie buried and fallow; for the pleasure of comradeship, and the intellectual part of love, rest upon these very "elements of humour and pathos." Here is a man opulent in both, and for lack of a medium he can put none of it out to interest in the market of affection! But what is thus made plain to our apprehensions in the case of a foreign language is partially true even with the tongue we learned in childhood. Indeed, we all speak different dialects; one shall be copious and exact, another loose and meagre; but the speech of the ideal talker shall correspond and fit upon the truth of fact—not clumsily, obscuring lineaments, like a mantle, but cleanly adhering, like an athlete's skin. And what is the result? That the one can open himself more clearly to his friends, and can enjoy more of what makes life truly valuable—intimacy with those he loves. — From "Virginibus Puerisque," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Summer Time

Time was joy when I awoke
For it was summer by the clock—
The dial mirrored dancing leaves
And sunlight and a hollyhock.

HORTENSE ROBERTA ROBERTS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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"A low sweet prelude"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL THINKERS in every age watch for and welcome signs of spiritual progress appearing in the midst of the strife and stress of human experience. A stanza of a beautiful hymn reads (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 239):

"Through the harsh noises of our day,
A low sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking, calm and clear."

However darkened human thought may be, the light of Truth is at hand, dawning on the receptive heart, and the angelic message of salvation is finding its way "through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear." The Bible contains heartening stories of spiritually-minded men and women who heard the voice of Truth through the "harsh noises" common to their time.

Spiritual light and heavenly song accompanied the coming of the long-looked-for Messiah. Then, as now, many failed to see the light. Thought centered on materiality failed to hear the angelic message, or perchance, having seen the star, misinterpreted the significance of its appearing. But the wakeful shepherds who saw the light were alert, ready to listen to the angelic message and quick to follow its direction.

In this age the clamor of materiality is persistent, and therefore the call to hearken to the "low sweet prelude" is imperative. Thought receptive to spiritual reality cannot fail to hear the truth and see the light which evidences true progress. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has marked the way, explaining the works of Christ Jesus, and proving that freedom from sickness and sin is possible here and now. Apathy, fear, disbelief, or hatred cannot silence the angelic message which has come to mankind through her writings.

Beliefs of inharmony yield before the understanding of the true nature of God and man, which is depicted by the father's tender words to the elder brother in the parable of the prodigal son (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." Christian Science teaches that the spiritual relationship which exists between God and man is demonstrable in human experience. Man's inheritance is purity, peace, freedom, and abundance. We have the divine right to challenge any appearance of lack on the ground that God, good, fills all space.

The belief that God is anthropomorphic gives rise to the belief in lack and limitation. God is divine Mind, never bounded or limited. He is infinite Spirit, ever present and all-powerful. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 275): "Divine metaphysics, as revealed to spiritual understanding, shows clearly that all is Mind, and that Mind is God, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—that is, all power, all presence, all Science. Hence all is in reality the manifestation of Mind."

Sickness and suffering are cast out by the understanding that man is wholly spiritual. Spirit cannot be sick, for there is no disease in Mind. There is always an angelic message at hand to sustain and heal the one who is striving to demonstrate the great fact that, since God is All, health is a permanent, spiritual condition. Even though disease seems real to the material senses, the seeker for good will hear the spiritual message which brings healing.

A student of Christian Science suffering from a disease accompanied by extreme pain, found clear thinking difficult. A practitioner was called, and the patient prayed to be made receptive to the spiritual message which she knew was at hand, even though the "harsh noises" of mortal sense were insistent. Soon the blessing of gratitude came to her thought. "How grateful I am," she said to herself, "that, even though I do not see t truth clearly enough to overcome this difficulty myself, I still can be healed, for I can call upon another student of Christian Science to help me!" A wave of gratitude for Christian Science came to her, for Christian Science practitioners, who faithfully stand by, ever ready to help those who seek aid during trying hours, and for Mrs. Eddy, who consecrated her life to the great work of restoring Christian healing to mankind.

These grateful thoughts proved helpful and uplifting, and the student was healed. The healing truth is always at hand, and all who listen will hear the message of "angels," defined by Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

Christian Scientists rejoice that evidences of spiritual progress may be seen on all sides, and that these evidences cannot be hidden by the multiplicity of evil's claims. The column entitled "Signs of the Times" in the *Christian Science Sentinel*, containing excerpts from sermons, lectures, and the works of various writers, records evidences of ever-increasing spiritual awakening. Thus we know that the "low sweet prelude" is being heard by many, and that spiritual light is enriching the affections of men in all walks of life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"Um suave prelúdio em surdina"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

EM TODOS OS TEMPOS os pensadores espirituais aguardam o progresso espiritual que surge no meio das discórdias e aflições da experiência humana, e a êle dão as boas vindas. Uma estrofe de um lindo hino do *Christian Science Hymnal* (Hinário da Ciência Cristã, nº 239) reza:

"Através do grande fragor de nossos dias,
Um suave prelúdio em surdina rompe seu caminho;
Através das nuvens de dúvida e dos credos de mêdo
Surge uma luz, clara e serena."

Por muito obscurecido que o pensamento humano possa estar, a luz da Verdade está à mão, despontando no coração receptivo, e a mensagem angélica da salvação acha seu caminho "através das nuvens de dúvida e dos credos de mêdo." A Bíblia contém narrações reconfortantes de homens e mulheres de mentalidade espiritual que ouviram a voz da Verdade através do "grande fragor" natural da época em que viveram.

Luz espiritual e cantos celestiais acompanharam a vinda do Messias há tanto tempo esperado. Naquela era, como também agora, houve muitos que deixaram de ver a luz. O pensamento centralizado na materialidade não poude ouvir a mensagem angélica, ou então, tendo visto a estrêla, interpretou erradamente o significado de sua aparição. Mas os pastores vigilantes que viram a luz estavam alerta, preparados para ouvir a mensagem angélica e solícitos a seguir o rumo indicado.

Na época atual o clamor da materialidade é persistente e, portanto, imperativo é o chamado para que se dê ouvidos ao "suave prelúdio em surdina". O pensamento que for receptivo à realidade espiritual não pode deixar de ouvir a verdade e ver a luz que vem evidenciar o verdadeiro progresso. Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, marcou o caminho, explicando as obras de Cristo Jesús e provando ser possível livrarmo-nos da doença e do pecado aquí e agora. A apatia, o mêdo, a descrença ou o ódio não podem silenciar a mensagem angélica que foi trazida à humanidade pelas obras de Mrs. Eddy.

A crença na desharmonia cede lugar ante a compreensão da verdadeira natureza de Deus e do homem, como foi relatado nas palavras ternas do pai ao irmão mais velho na parábola do filho pródigo (Lucas 15:31), "Filho, tu sempre estás comigo, e tudo o que é meu é teu." A Ciência Cristã ensina que o parentesco espiritual que existe entre Deus e o homem pode ser demonstrado na experiência humana. A herança do homem é pureza, paz, liberdade, e abundância. Baseados no fato de que Deus, o bem, enche todo o espaço temos o direito divino de refutar qualquer insuficiência que se nos depare.

A crença de que Deus é antropomórfico suscita a crença na insuficiência e limitação. Deus é Mente divina que nunca está peiada ou limitada. Êle é Espírito infinito, sempre presente e todo-poderoso. Mrs. Eddy escreve em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 275): "A metafísica divina, como foi revelada à compreensão espiritual, mostra com clareza que tudo é Mente, e que a Mente é Deus, onipotência, onipresença e oniciência,—isto é, todo o poder, tôda a presença, tôda a Ciência. Portanto, na realidade, tudo é a manifestação da Mente."

A doença e o sofrimento são exterminados pela compreensão de ser o homem inteiramente espiritual. O Espírito não pode estar doente porque na Mente não há doença. Existe sempre uma mensagem angélica à mão para sustentar e curar aquele que está se empenhando por demonstrar o grande fato de que, desde que Deus é Tudo, a saúde é uma condição espiritual permanente. Muito embora a doença pareça ser real aos sentidos materiais, aquele que estiver procurando o bem há de ouvir a mensagem espiritual que traz a cura.

Uma estudiosa da Ciência Cristã, acometida de uma doença que lhe causava dores extremas, achava difícil pensar claramente. Um praticante foi chamado e a paciente orou para que se tornasse receptiva à mensagem que ela sabia estar à mão, embora o "grande fragor" do sentido mortal fosse insistente. Em breve a bênção da gratidão brotou-lhe no pensamento. "Como me sinto agradecida," disse ela de si para consigo, "que a-pesar-de não ver a verdade com bastante clareza para vencer esta dificuldade por mim propria, eu possa, não obstante ser curada, pois posso chamar um outro estudioso da Ciência Cristã para me ajudar!" Sentiu-se invadida por uma onda de gratidão para com a Ciência Cristã e os seus praticantes que com fidelidade ministram sua assistência, sempre prontos a ajudar aqueles que procuram auxilio nas horas de provacão, e para com Mrs. Eddy que consagrou a própria vida à grande obra de restaurar a cura Cristã para a humanidade.

Êstes pensamentos de gratidão enalteceram-na e provaram ser de ajuda, pois a paciente ficou curada. A verdade que cura está sempre à mão, e todos os que lhe derem ouvidos escutarão a mensagem dos "anjos" cuja definição Mrs. Eddy deu (ibid. pg. 581) como "Os pensamentos de Deus que passam para o homem; intuições espirituais, puras e perfeitas; a inspiração da bondade, da pureza, e da imortalidade, que neutraliza todo o mal, tôda a sensualidade e mortalidade."

Os Ciêntistas Cristãos regosijam-se na evidência crescente de progresso espiritual que se nota em toda a parte, e no fato de que esta evidência não pode ser encoberta pela multiplicidade das pretensões do mal. A coluna entitulada *Signs of the Times* (Sinais dos Tempos) no *Christian Science Sentinel*, que contém excertos de sermões, conferências, e obras de vários escritores, registra as evidências de um despertar espiritual sempre crescente. Desta forma chegamos a conhecer que o "suave prelúdio em surdina" está sendo ouvido por muita gente, e que a luz espiritual está enriquecendo as afeições dos homens em todas as sendas da vida.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em portugués, obtém-se escrevendo a Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Women Organize ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Presidents of all the women's organizations in the Nation's Capital met together for the first time the other day to decide what they could do for defense.

What took place there in the 17th Street parlor of the Mayflower Hotel is probably typical of what is going on in every State of the Union where women are trying to turn their eagerness to serve into some kind of concrete activity.

Around the room sat representatives of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club, the Women's Voluntary Services, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Junior League, the Daughters of the American Revolution, League of Republican Women, Women's National Democratic Club, Business and Professional Women's Clubs and several other organizations. Special guests were Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, wife of the Federal Security Administrator, and Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, newly-elected National President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. McNutt, along with Mrs. Roosevelt, subsequently led District of Columbia residents in registering for civilian defense, volunteering to be a radio speaker, canteen worker, typist, knitter or hostess.

After a brief inspirational preface by Mrs. Curtis Shears, President of the Democratic Club, urging "Republicans, Democrats, churchwomen, businesswomen, professional women, mothers, wives, and housewives" to "rise with one voice to aid our defense program and let nothing that comes across our path interfere with, hinder or slow up any part of it," each President was asked to suggest something the united women of the capital might do.

What Can Be Done?

"We feel we must do something right away, but we don't know what," admitted the first.

The next happened to be Mrs. Olive Clapper, wife of Ray Clapper, the newspaper columnist. Mrs. Clapper said she felt the urgency of the present situation so strongly she was contemplating driving out to isolationist areas in the country making street corner speeches to inform women of the dangers at hand.

A job needing immediate attention, suggested the spokesman for the Women's Voluntary Services (American counterpart of Great Britain's efficient war service group) is the improvement of morale among wives whose husbands have been drafted. They ought to be encouraged to feel proud of their sacrifice, she said.

Several of the women reported their organizations have already registered with defense skills, but they had no definite plans for utilizing them.

Most of them felt women ought to do more work in uncovering propaganda. "I saw France fall," interjected the Business and Professional Women's President who runs a travel bureau. "The trouble with France," she said, "is that it never knew the truth about what was going on." It was suggested that the united groups sponsor a series of lectures on how to combat propaganda.

Mrs. Whitehurst described her plans for an emergency meeting of heads of all national women's organizations in New York on June 13. She will propose that women in each State, county and community appoint a defense co-ordinator, and an advisory council representing all women's organizations. In addition, she would have women in each district set up special committees on Americanization, housing, registration of skills, recreation, and consumer problems. There would also be committees to persuade universities to teach women how to farm so as to relieve men for defense jobs, and to prepare them for semi-skilled jobs in industry where there is a scarcity of men workers.

Immediate Action Wanted

The other women applauded Mrs. Whitehurst's outline, but they had an urge to do something dramatic right away in Washington to show the Nation that women are ready to put their united support behind the preservation of democracy.

Most popular was Mrs. Clapper's proposal that they stage a mass meeting at the Lincoln Memorial with Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, Civilian Defense Director, as chief speaker, and perhaps Wendell Willkie, too, so as to make the occasion entirely nonpartisan.

Then the meeting ran into a bit of rough water. Club Presidents, it seems, do not have as much autonomy to act in emergencies as does the President of the United States. They almost all said they would have to get consent of their boards of directors before they could sponsor any campaign. Several of the boards were about to adjourn until fall.

The Junior League President proudly announced that her group had voted to keep going all summer because of the emergency. She offered her clubhouse for future meetings. The rest said they would do what they could to keep a quorum through the summer. They went away, pleased to have started the ball rolling at last for united feminine effort and promising to get together again in two weeks with more proposals and more authority for real action.

The Country Speaks: California

Mr. Steinbeck to the Contrary Notwithstanding ..... *By Nate R. White*

One of the oddest developments of the times is that the "grapes of wrath" are turning sweet, and California, which only a short time ago frowned upon "Okies" and "Arkies," today welcomes them.

A year ago the California State Chamber of Commerce issued a comprehensive study, "Migrants: a National Problem," in which it asked the Federal Government to stem the flow of new workers to the Far West.

Only last September the "Select Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens," chairmaned by United States Representative John H. Tolan, (D) of California, held hearings here in addition to others elsewhere in the Nation to determine how to solve the "migrant problem." These gentlemen have just issued an 8-volume, 3,824-page report.

Meanwhile the problem itself is dissolving. It is sifting away like sand—all because of the defense program.

Farm Labor Shortage

Today the State Chamber has heard from its Board member, W. E. Spencer of Gerber, that agricultural labor shortages have occurred and that an acute scarcity can be expected at harvest time. The Associated Farmers, through R. J. McClain, San Francisco Field Representative, report a similar alarm.

The men who operate the tractors, who keep the farm tools in repair, who build the fences and prop up the fruit trees and pick the berries and fruits are going into the aircraft and shipbuilding factories, it seems. The common farm helper, the picker, or harvester who follows the crops is becoming an unskilled and then a semiskilled laborer in defense factories at wages exceeding those paid on the farm.

According to the State Department of Employment most aircraft factories, for instance, start unskilled workers at 52 cents an hour, and none pay less than 50 cents an hour. An unskilled workman may work up to a semiskilled type of job earning from 72 cents to 78 cents an hour. This compared with wages of 30 cents to 35 cents an hour on the farm, with citrus farms paying about 40 cents an hour, according to the Department.

A scarcity in farm labor is here. The "Okies" and "Arkies" are being paid to come to work. For the first time Oregon and Idaho farmers have not been able to supply their labor needs in their own areas. With offers of $5 cash and 10 gallons of gasoline, or $7 in cash, or in the case of sugar beet growers, $15 in cash, these farmers have pulled between 3,000 and 4,000 California farm workers across State borders.

One Oregon farmer of high standing reported that 19 or 21 farm workers upon whom he relied each year had gone into defense plants.

And the migrant flood has not ceased. It is increasing. To date more than 3,200 more manual workers have come to California this year than for the same period last year. Word that the State is going to need 125,000 more defense workers before the year is over has gone out. And the men on the farms, the heretofore unwanted "Okies" and "Arkies" have heard it.

State relief cases have dwindled 54 per cent since May, 1940. State WPA is down 30 per cent. Each source is being tapped for all available labor.

Viewpoint of Unions

The labor unionists are smiling. M. S. Vidaver, editor for the Western Office of the American Federation of Labor, believes that for the emergency at least farm labor can command better wages. Skeptical that perhaps the State Chamber and the Associated Farmers are more "concerned" over securing an abundance of labor to keep wages down than over an acute "scarcity," Mr. Vidaver confirms the trend. Workers cannot be blamed for taking advantage of defense program wages, he said.

Citing the "longest agricultural strike on record," that of 4,000 lemon pickers in Ventura County, Mr. Vidaver said he wished these workers would be absorbed in the defense program. The A. F. of L. is feeding them, and 750 families have been evicted from employee-owned homes.

The Farm Security Administration, the Federal agency which provides model camps for migratory workers, does not report a great decrease in the use of its camps, yet it cites an example of what is happening. In its Indio, Calif., camp 16 migrants who had been receiving $50-a-month FSA grants have quit the camp for jobs at $150 a month in aircraft factories in Southern California, specifically Consolidated and Lockheed.

In Arizona, the California State Chamber reports, farmers are intercepting migratory workers as they head towards California. They need them too.

Apparently the long-looked-for day of the "Arkies" has arrived.

To Change the Subject:

Right This Way, Ladies and Gentlemen ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

Each year now they say Coney Island is finished. Civilization is too chrome-finished to tolerate anything so vestigial, they say. But this playground paragon, this westernmost of Long Island sandbars nine miles sou'east of Manhattan, always comes through. This year it is even bigger and brassier. Maybe it is the state civilization is in—Surf Avenue signs say, "War is bad enough without talking about it." Then certain things were done this year.

Tons of sand pumped up from the ocean floor transformed the old brown stretches to sparkling white; barrels of paint and lakes of soap and water brightened all else, and the fun-making apparatus was stream-lined with $1,000,000 worth of razzle-dazzle that used to send the customers home talking from the late World's Fair.

Steeplechase Park enters its forty-fifth year bedizened with the gold-leaf lighted towers that were the eye-taking World's Fair wheat-sheaves display, and the parachute jump sensation now operates in this carnival stratosphere, observable on a clear evening from Manhattan's Battery.

The Old Days at Coney

Seeing these, the Silver Streak and a few other new era marvels, the old-timer might remember when the Coney consistency was George C. Tilyou's four wooden horses on wheels, straddled on a rail through a rudimentary steeplechase course. New wonder enough then was the aerial slide, by pulley between two high platforms over water, speeding the rider from pillar to post and usually knocking the wind out of him.

Surely the ultimate in dignity debunkers were the "hoopla," whose gyrating rim can give 70 persons at once the sensation of riding the ocean waves; and those vigorous rounds of mild torture under the name of amusement, the "barrel of fun," the "whirlpool," the "Panama slide."

The old-timer can rest assured however, that no streamlining has tampered with the merry-go-round and the whip that everybody looks for first, or the ferris wheel—unless it was to oil and paint them. The train still shunts between attractions, and the 35-year-old bicycle ride with its dozen scorchers is still yours for 10 cents, the tenth part of a dollar. And what price Coney without the architectural pandemonium of Steeplechase and its pavilion in jigsaw motley of blue, purple, pink, yellow and green?

Not Yet Extinct

The public, they say, is tired of all this; Coney belongs where it is in the Encyclopedia, between the extinct Conestoga tribe and the equally extinct Count Confalonieri.

But the big city hundreds of thousands were right there with June, paying early season respects to the greatest of carnival spots—800,000 last Sunday, swarming and playing and sleeping along the board walk that is longer than ever and the beach that is bigger than ever. The children ran away from the mothers as always, the bingo barkers spieled with immemorial gusto, the pitches, the grease joints, the shooting galleries with Hitler parachutists as targets, whooped it up, and the Cyclone, biggest roller coaster, flashed it in lights to the circumferential highway, "Faster than ever."

Portugal's Salazar: Authoritarian, Not Totalitarian

Dictator must avoid war —or at least defeat—if his unusual experiments are to bear fruit.

By W. E. Lucas

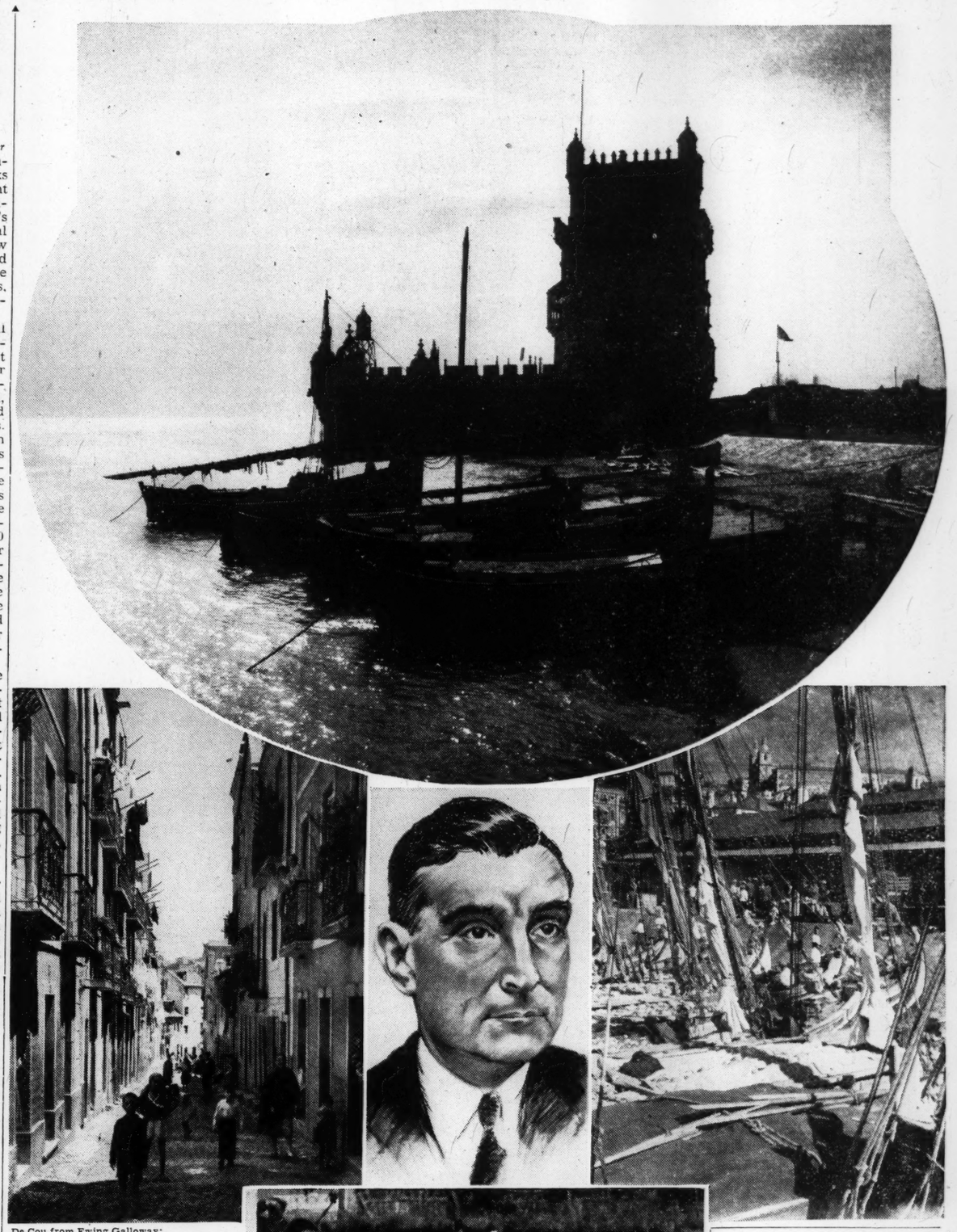
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first time I saw Dr. Antonio Salazar was a few weeks after the outbreak of the present war, when he was to make his important declaration on Portugal's war-time policy to the National Assembly. The floor of the new Parliament building was crowded with deputies and above, in the galleries, were crowded diplomats, journalists and the general public.

Strictly on time, an unusual thing for Portugal where "amanha" (tomorrow) is the most frequently used word, a side door opened onto the floor of the Assembly Hall and a neatly dressed, strongly built figure walked quickly onto the President's dais. Almost shyly looking around on the gathering he sipped at a glass of water and arranged a few papers while a tempest of applause greeted him. When the silence was restored, he settled down to the reading of a speech, without gesture or vocal emotion. Within 20 minutes he was done and Dictator Salazar had disappeared as quickly through the side entrance as he had come. Portugal's war-time policy had been decided upon, the deputies told, the press instructed and that was finished. Senhor Salazar could get back to the absorbing task of governing.

Portugal's war policy was to be one of the strictest neutrality. Although the British Government had been informed in advance and had approved, this was an important decision to take, since it cut across a five centuries old tradition of alliance with England. But Dr. Salazar had decided upon this step and it was accepted without comment by a people who had come to regard him as something more than a man. He was an idea, a symbol of national regeneration.

The great mystery of Senhor Salazar is how he ever acquired the unchallenged leadership which he now enjoys. His connection with politics was slight. Although he had been a member of Parliament before the revolution of 1926, he had only attended one debate, an experience which had so disgusted him that he never returned to the House again until the day on which he entered it as Minister of Finance. To the people in general he was known, if known at all, as a Professor of Economics at the University of Coimbra, who had written some articles on new economic theories and their application to Portugal.



De Cou from Ewing Galloway; Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor; Black Star

Neutral Portugal

Memorial tower to the great explorer, Vasco da Gamma, at top. Center — Balconied houses in Lisbon and a shipping scene surround the drawing of the Premier, Dr. Antonio Salazar. The lower view shows one of the familiar donkeys in Cintra with its cargo and driver.

On Brink of Disaster

But on that May day of 1926, when Gen. Gomes da Costa, a veteral of the World War, raised the flag of revolt, Portugal was on the brink of financial and political disaster. Sixteen years of Republican government had brought 16 revolutions and 40 changes of cabinet. A century-old legacy of financial difficulties, during which time no budget had ever balanced, had been made worse confounded by maladministration and corruption. Economically, financially, and politically, Portugal stood in the European bankruptcy court. The military revolution, which was bloodless and resulted in a triumvirate of three generals, quickly cleaned up the political augean stables.

Salazar Little Known

But the financial side of the national spring cleaning was a very different matter. As an outside chance Senhor Salazar was called from the Chair of Economics at the University of Coimbra and asked to fill the post of Minister of Finance. So little was known of him at the time that Gen. Gomes de Costa referred to him in terms of delightful vagueness.. "The new Government is just the best we can find at a moment like this. The Minister of Finance is to be a certain Dr. Salazar from Coimbra. Everyone speaks very highly of him. Do you happen to know him?"

Senhor Salazar answered the call in a spirit of public service. He soon found however that, as conditions then existed, there was little useful purpose he could serve by staying. Five days later he packed his bags and returned to the absorbing study of economics at his university. Although his coming or going had not altered Portugal's financial condition in any way, his mere passage through the halls of Ministry had left behind the faint aroma of a man of destiny.

Then followed two years of unavailing remedies which had brought the country's finances to such a state that there was no alternative but to seek for foreign loans. Not knowing where to turn, application was made to the League of Nations for $60,000,000. A Commission from the League visited Portugal in 1928, conducted investigations and recommended favorably, but proposed conditions of control and supervision which were such that in the unanimous opinion of the people they could not be accepted. In this tense moment in Portuguese history the official and public mind turned once again to Coimbra and Dr. Salazar.

Laid Down Own Terms

This was the beginning of Dr. Salazar the Dictator and the regeneration of Portugal. The offer was accepted, but only on his own terms. These were simple, comprising four conditions. Each Minister was to undertake to keep within the limits of his departmental budget. All monetary measures were first to be discussed and approved by the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance was to have the right to veto any increase in ordinary or current expenditure, as well as any development expenditure for which the necessary credit operation had not been provided. The Minister of Finance undertook to co-operate with his colleagues to reduce expenditure and collect revenue on uniform principles. Reading between the lines of this characteristically brisk statement, it was obvious that Senhor Salazar was determined to be sole dictator of Portugal's finances. Dr. Salazar made no speeches, he promulgated no swift decisive laws, he granted no interviews. And then came the final blow, a commonplace housewife's budget, such as Maria, his housekeeper, might have worked out for his own household use. Nothing startling, nothing to catch the vivid imagination which lies at the bottom of every Portuguese heart; only the application of the rules of arithmetic —addition, subtraction, multiplication and division—to national finances.

It was a bitter anti-climax. It was blood, sweat and tears offered to a people who had expected painless financial miracles.

The first year was tough going. The process of squeezing hurt everybody. The sound of grumbling rose on every side. But no amount of restlessness on the part of the public deterred Senhor Salazar from his plan or broke his terrifying silence. A first year's budget surplus of $10,000,000 was eloquence which no avalanche of speeches could have equalled. That was his first triumph. Eleven financial years have shown a surplus totaling almost $80,000,000. By 1934 discount rates had fallen from 11 to 3¾ per cent, the floating debt had been entirely extinguished and private savings had amounted to $42,000,000. The spring of 1940 saw the last stage of this remarkable financial achievement, when Senhor Salazar could announce that the foreign debt, which had hung for decades like a milestone around Portugal's neck, had been liquidated.

Tackled New Problems

Within a few years sufficient of the jungle growth had been cut away from Portugal's finances to allow Dr. Salazar to turn his attention to constitutional and economic problems. In 1933 the New Constitution gave the dictatorship a political form and set up a Corporate State built upon the principles of "authority and liberty, law and initiative, unity and diversity."

To many people a Corporate State implies a political organization founded upon the model of Italian fascism "as if it (the Corporate State) were" so somebody once said "like a patent cure invented by Signor Mussolini of which the market rights in England had been acquired by Sir Oswald Mosley and in Portugal by Dr. Salazar."

In Portugal, however, the new political organization was constructed to meet the peculiar economic and temperamental characteristics of the Portuguese and it bears the strong imprint of Dr. Salazar's own fundamental aims.

By 1935 the country was given a Fifteen Year Plan for the economic reconstruction which provided for a sum of $240,000,000 to be spent over the total period and to cover expenditure on defense, transport, water and electric power, education, medical and social services and colonial development.

But potential, and then actual war has had a very serious effect. The war caught Portugal just as the Fifteen Year Plan was slowly rumbling into operation. In many directions it was still in the blueprint stage. The consequences which the Battle for Britain is bringing to beligerents and neutrals alike are concentrating Senhor Salazar's attention on other matters. Control has to a large extent passed out of the Dictator's hands. Unforeseen blows are being aimed at the foundations of Portugal's financial structure. The economic plans laid down six years ago were never traced to meet the stresses of a war of blockade and counter-blockade.

Facing Crucial Test

The survival of Portugal's financial and economic structure must depend upon the political robusiness of Salazar's New State. A poll of opinion in Portugal today might well find a great majority in favor of Antonio Salazar. But it is doubtful if the same could be said about the regime. The Portuguese have never cared much for discipline, although in recent years they have been learning to become accustomed to it. They prefer to sit in cafés and talk. They are temperamentally an emotional people to whom some features of the regime—features which Dr. Salazar considers essential during the process of regeneration—are not universally popular. The Mociedade (Youth) movement, based largely on the German model, though not so warlike, the Legionnaires, recruited during the Spanish War to combat Communism, the "secret" police, the censorship of the press, these are all contrary to much of the Portuguese sentiment.

Nevertheless these things remain the pillars in the structure of Dr. Salazar's New State. They are the symbols of authoritarianism, though not of totalitarianism. On the other hand the very nature of this economic and social experiment in Portugal has naturally inclined some of the Dictator's supporters towards the Nazi and Fascist ideology. Because of the war this has brought a cleavage in the country which before the fall of 1939 was hardly noticeable. The vast majority of the Portuguese are pro-British through sentiment, through tradition or through strategic necessity. Against this there is a suspicion among some that a British victory, which would involve the downfall of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, might also seriously prejudice dictatorships all over Europe. There is no doubt, however, that Senhor Salazar himself, due to his background and his beliefs, is fundamentally opposed to a Nazi doctrine which sets service towards the state above all religious and family duties—the two sheet anchors of the Portuguese New State. On the surface there is strict neutrality in Portugal; beneath there is fiery partisanship, which must tend to weaken a government which depends on national unity in the face of national danger.

Pro-Portugal First

But whatever the antagonistic currents may be below the surface, they all mingle eventually into the broad stream of national patriotism. From Dr. Salazar down the people are pro-Portugal, first and last. Within that overriding condition, and only within it, they may hope for the victory of one or the other side in the present war.

This is the problem which faces Dr. Salazar now. If the experiments are to bear the fruit for which he has hoped, the active participation in the war must be avoided at all costs; at least until it is positively clear which side is about to win. It is this necessity which has made Portugal one of the main instruments in keeping Spain away from the complete Hitler embrace. Portugal is feeding Spain to the best of her ability and the British foot the bill. The closeness of Dr. Salazar's diplomatic approach to General Franco is strengthening the arm which still holds the Nazis at full length. It is Dr. Salazar's policy to form an Iberian bloc which, by unity, can better succeed in staying off the danger which is common to both.

It is, however, impossible in these days to predict with certainty the course of the future. Unfortunately for Dr. Salazar and Portugal the forces of disruption which have been let loose are strong.

A revolution brought Dr. Salazar to power in Portugal. The war has forced him out into the wider European stage. In the course of 13 years he has shown a political realism which has been pathetically absent from the statecraft of the majority of his contemporaries. If he can now maintain his country's independence outside the conflict, Portugal will emerge into the peace stronger financially, economically and politically than any other European Power. But even if Portugal goes down with the rest of Europe, when the tide turns and the forces of Democracy finally triumph, then there will be much to be learned from Portugal's experiments.

New Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—News of the Stage

Abbott and Costello Comedy, Film From Soviet Opening

Army and Navy comedies will be at two Boston houses the second half of this week, for "Caught in the Draft" is remaining for a second week at the Metropolitan, and a new Abbott and Costello comedy, "In the Navy," arrives Thursday at the Keith Memorial. Co-starring with Bud Abbott and Lou Costello is Dick Powell, and in the supporting cast are the Andrews Sisters, Claire Dodd, Dick Foran, Butch and Buddy, Shemp Howard, and the Condos Brothers. Among the songs to be heard are "We're in the Navy" and "Starlight Starbright" by Mr. Powell, and "A Sailor's Life for Me" by Mr. Foran.

The companion feature will be "A Very Young Lady," starring Jane Withers in a cast which includes Nancy Kelly, John Sutton, and Janet Beecher. A new issue of "Information Please" completes the program.

★ ★ ★

Russian Film Farce

"Volga-Volga," which arrives today at the Fine Arts, is a Soviet movie farce, about a couple of river boats bearing competitors to a cultural Olympiad at Moscow. According to advance information the film will be found to contain some slapstick, satirical touches, suggestions of Gilbert and Sullivan, and hints of early Chaplin.

Other items on the program will be the March of Time issue, "China Fights Back," and a technical film, "Right Side Up."

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

Films remaining for another week include the following:

Metropolitan—"Caught in the Draft," with Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Lynne Overman, Eddie Bracken, and Clarence Kolb; and "There's Magic in Music," with Allan Jones, Susanna Foster, and Margaret Lindsay. Second week.

Majestic—Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane," with the Mercury Players. Final week.

★ ★ ★

Cagney-O'Brien Film

"Devil Dogs of the Air," reissue of a film with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in the principal roles, will be shown at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. The two players are to be seen as rival marines. In the cast are Frank McHugh and Margaret Lindsay.

The co-feature will be a new film, "Affectionately Yours," a marital comedy. Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth, Dennis Morgan, Ralph Bellamy, George Tobias, and James Gleason are among the players. Lloyd Bacon directed.

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'A Woman's Face'

At the State and Orpheum, beginning Thursday, the feature film will be "A Woman's Face," starring Joan Crawford. The story is about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed physical appearance. A deranged man and a plastic surgeon have something to do with the course of the narrative. George Cukor directed.

The companion feature will be "Broadway Limited," with Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen, Dennis O'Keefe, Patsy Kelly, and Zasu Pitts in the cast.

★ ★ ★

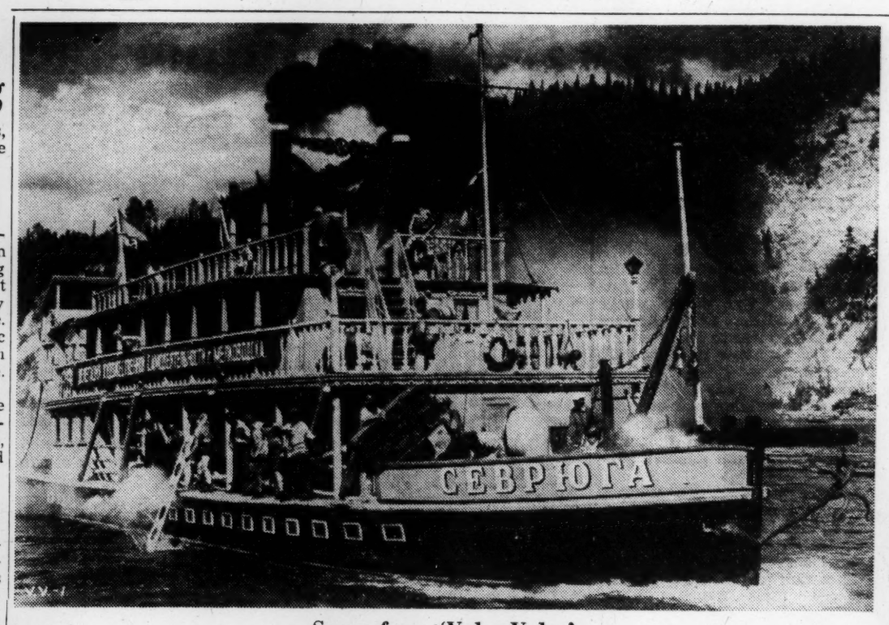
Disney Festival

At the Civic Repertory, the program which began yesterday includes a collection of Disney films —"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Ferdinand the Bull," "The Practical Pig," "The Ugly Duckling," and "Donald's Lucky Day"—and "Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff, Alan Hale, and Wallace Ford.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and running through the rest of the week the films at the Exeter will be "The Devil and Miss Jones," with Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn, and "Shadows on the Stairs," with Frieda Inescourt and Bruce Lester.



Scene from 'Volga-Volga'

Russian film opening today at the Fine Arts Theater.

Plays and Players

The Cambridge Summer Theater will open at Brattle Hall on July 7 with Elissa Landi in "The Lady Has a Heart." Other players and plays expected include Diana Barrymore in "The Philadelphia Story," Anna Sten in "Nancy's Private Affair," and Ramon Novarro in "Command to Love." A guest star is expected each week, with the regular company to fill the supporting roles.

★ ★ ★

"Fresh Fields," an English comedy, will be the first play of the summer season of the Village Hall Players at Framingham Center, opening on June 24. Other plays listed are: July 1, "Home Chat"; July 8, "Three Cornered Moon"; July 15, "Blind Alley"; July 22, "Boy Meets Girl"; July 29, "Accent on Youth"; Aug. 5, "Kind Lady"; Aug. 12, "Your Loving Son"; Aug. 19, "Margin for Error"; Aug. 26, "Private Lives."

★ ★ ★

Permission has been granted by Equity for Dame May Whitty to appear at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis the week of Aug. 18 in John Van Druten's "Today We Live."

★ ★ ★

The summer list of shows in New York will be diminished by three Saturday night. "Louisiana Purchase" is ending its run at the Imperial that evening, but will start on tour in September. At the Center Theater the second edition of "It Happens on Ice" will take a recess until July 15. At the Alvin, "Lady in the Dark" closes for the summer, reopening on Sept. 1.

★ ★ ★

Frances Goodrich's and Albert Hackett's play, "Up Pops the Devil," will be presented at the Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan, the week of June 16. Barbara Robbins and Russell Hardie will head the cast. Shaw's "Major Barbara" will be given during the week of June 23 with Ann Mason and Joseph Sweeney in the leading roles.

Screen News

M-G-M reports that it is going to make two new short subjects based on Edgar Allen Poe's "The Tell-tale Heart" and Frank Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger." Joseph Schildkraut and Roman Bohnen will appear in the Poe film. The new short subjects have been preceded by a cinema treatment of "The Happiest Man on Earth." Warner Brothers are also making similar pictures, having recently produced "The Dog in the Orchard," by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

★ ★ ★

Alberto Villa, known as a stage and screen player in South America, will be starred by Paramount in its appropriately titled musical, "The Gentleman from Buenos Aires." A native of the Argentine, Mr. Villa has been signed to a long-term contract by Paramount.

Gallo Books Ballet Russe

The Original Ballet Russe, Colonel W. de Basil, director general, has closed contracts with Fortune Gallo providing for his exclusive booking and tour direction of the 1941-42 transcontinental tour of the company, which will open in September. Colonel de Basil denied that his organization had merged with any other ballet group.

© Universal

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello Backstage

The comedians of "In the Navy," coming to the Keith Memorial Thursday, receive a scroll from Lieut. Com. Martin Dickinson, commandant of the U. S. Naval Reserve training school for radio and signal corps recruits in Los Angeles. The graduating class chose the actors as the "outstanding service comedians of 1941."

Sibelius Night at Pops

Music of Sibelius will be featured by Paul Cherkassky when he conducts the Symphony Hall Pop concert Monday evening. Louis Speyer will play the English Horn solo in "The Swan of Tuonela." The program follows:

Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" .... Berlioz
Overture to "The Magic Flute" Mozart
Scherzo from the Octet.....Mendelssohn
"Les Préludes" .....Liszt
"King Christian II," Incidental Music
"The Swan of Tuonela" .....Sibelius
English Horn Solo: Louis Speyer
"Finlandia"
"Gold and Silver" Waltzes.....Lehár
"Deep River" .....Arranged by Jacchia
Eighth Slavonic Dance in G minor
Dvořák

Tito Schipa

Tito Schipa will make an opera and concert tour of South America this summer. His first performances will take place about the middle of June at the Teatro Municipal in Rio de Janeiro, where he will be heard in "Lucia," "Werther," "Traviata," and "Manon." At the close of the South American season, Mr. Schipa will fly to California to appear with the San Francisco Opera Company beginning Oct. 10. He will be heard later with the Chicago and the Metropolitan Operas.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance," March. Elgar
Overture to "Light Cavalry" .... Suppé
"Kammenoi-Ostrow" ("Rêve Angélique") .....Rubinstein
"Spirit of the Warrior" .....Grossman
"Les Préludes," Symphonic Poem... Liszt
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Invitation to the Dance" Weber-Berlioz
"Prima Donna".....Gould
Dance from "La Vida Breve".....Falla

© Paramount

Dorothy Lamour

In "Caught in the Draft," continuing at the Metropolitan.

Longworth, © Vitagraph

Dennis Morgan, Merle Oberon, and Ralph Bellamy

In "Affectionately Yours," coming to the Paramount and Fenway

Five Flying Forts on Way To Westover

Military and defense news in brief from all New England:

"Fortresses" for Westover—Five of the Army's great "Flying Fortresses" are due to arrive at the new Northeast Airbase at Westover Field today for permanent station there. This information was given out during a New England inspection tour by Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, Chief of the 1st Air Force, Bolling Field, Maryland. The bombers will fly from Langley Field, Va., and will be followed by several more, General Krogstad said. Thirty-one are scheduled to be at Westover Field within one month.

Farewell to Arms—High praise for New England soldiers who have been under his command during the past two years was paid by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff in a farewell address last night to the officers and men of the First Corps Area. Referring to his inspections of the many units in the area General Woodruff said:

"You men have all seen me as I passed down the lines. You probably wondered what I was thinking; what I thought of you. This is what I thought: you representatives of New England are among the finest in the world. You are upstanding, alert, aggressive, and imbued with a high-minded spirit that makes light of obstacles. You are soldiers in every sense of the word —able representatives of your Country. Never lose this spirit."

A letter from Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall commending General Woodruff for his "fine and honorable record" was read by Col. Alexander R. Bolling, Military Intelligence Officer for the First Corps Area.

"All Work and No Play"—Just about the biggest party New London, Conn., has ever seen will be given tomorrow when the Electric Boat Company takes over Ocean Beach Park for its 6,000 employees and their families. Working day and night in a drive to build a submarine a month for Uncle Sam's Navy, workers at the shipyard in nearby Groton take only 15 minutes a day for lunch and haven't had a vacation for two years. The company has taken over the new $3,000,000 municipal playground at New London for a "pay day party," invited all workers to bring their families for a day at the beach at company expense, and has distributed 25,000 tickets. Production won't be interrupted. The employees will play, as they work, on a shift basis.

Army Offender Disciplined—John Verrill Packard, who drove three nails through a cable in a building at the Bangor, Maine, airbase, was sentenced yesterday to a year in prison by Judge John A. Peters in Federal Court at Bangor. "It must be understood," Judge Peters said, "that persons cannot interfere with defense." He added that if evidence had shown a connection with subversive activities he would "probably have imposed the maximum sentence."

Army Roads Ordered—Road construction at New England military reservations costing more than $1,000,000 has been authorized by the Construction Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, it is announced by Col. S. W. McIlwain, Chief of all Quartermaster Construction in New England. The largest program will be at Camp Edwards, where roads costing approximately $600,000 will be constructed under supervision of Capt. F. E. Robins, Camp Constructing Quartermaster. Roads and parking areas costing approximately $400,000 will be constructed at Devens and roads costing approximately $70,000 will be built at Fort Ethan Allen.

First Conscientious Objectors—Two Newport County, Rhode Island, conscientious objectors became the first in the State to win their claims for deferment from both combat and noncombat military service. Elbert S. Luther of Newport and Edwin K. Trout of Portsmouth have been ordered to report to Ashburnham Camp in Worcester County, Mass., June 25 for a year's civilian work. Their claims were approved by the State Selective Service headquarters.

NYA Jobs—As part of a Nation-wide program to provide workers for shipyards working on national defense contracts, the National Youth Administration has taken over a shipyard at Quincy to train 500 youths a month in building wooden boats up to 80 feet in length.

An announcement of the Massachusetts office of the NYA said that while no decision has been reached as to the particular type of craft to be built by the novice workers, "it is likely the Quincy yard will build boats for the Coast Guard, the Army, and the Navy."

Operation of the new yard will be similar to an NYA shipyard at West New Brighton, Staten Island, where 725 young men are at work building Coast Guard cutters, a City scow, and are overhauling a yacht for the Coast Guard.

Already in operation by NYA in New England is a shipyard at Biddeford, Maine.

Civic League Opposes Lottery

Strong opposition to a State lottery is urged upon members of the Massachusetts Civic League, Inc., by its new President, Sydney M. Williams, of Wellesley, who declares: "We don't want a Monte Carlo in the State House."

The organization held its annual meeting at 3 Joy Street yesterday afternoon, accepting at that time the resignation of Henry R. Atkinson, of Boston. He was voted Honorary President, the first to hold that title in the history of the League. Mr. Atkinson, who was President of the League for five years, is now in Washington.

Miss Katherine Lyford, Executive Secretary, reported that the League was prepared to watch the defense legislation which probably will be considered by the Legislature during the coming months. "The Massachusetts Civic League," she continued, "looks forward to more responsibilities and to greater participation in whatever this emergency may bring."

Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham paid warm tribute to the work of the League in connection with the legislators, and to Miss Lyford.

Dr. Stanley G. Estes, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided and Stephen P. Cabot, Vice-President of the League, was Chairman of the Naminating Committee.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: Sydney M. Williams of Wellesley; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Dedham, Stephen P. Cabot of Boston, Livingston Hall of Weston, Mrs. George Hoague of Brookline, Dr. George C. Shattuck of Brookline, Robert Walcott of Cambridge, Treasurer: J. Arnold Lowell of Boston.

The following were elected to the Committee on Legislation and Administration, which is the central, policy-making committee of the League: David Armstrong of Worcester, Mrs. Mary P. Bailey of Northampton, F. Gregg Bemis of Brookline, Ralph Bradley of Boston, Prof. Edward R. Collier of Cambridge; Prof. Julian Coolidge of Cambridge; Miss Elizabeth Curry of Cambridge; Arthur Drinkwater of Cambridge; Richard J. Eaton of Lincoln, Dr. Samuel Eliot of Cambridge, Dr. George E. Gardner of Belmont, Miss Bertha Goldthwaite of Cambridge, Garrett Hoag of Wellesley, Walter Littlefield of Waban, Theodore Lothrop of Brookline, George B. Lourie of Newton, Miss Margaret McSweeney of Boston, Dr. Bryant Moulton, Winchester, Philip Nichols of Newton, Hugh Nixon of Melrose, Hon. John F. Perkins of Milton, Adam Rhodes of Lincoln, Richard Sears Jr., of Boston, Prof. Joseph Spear of Brighton, Charles M. Storey of Jamaica Plain.

A resolution was passed in recognition of the years of service which the late Herbert C. Parsons, a Vice-President, had given to the League.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
An ultra-modern version of Jerome Kern's famous stage success.
ANNA NEAGLE
"SUNNY"
Ray Bolger John Carroll
An RKO Radio Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: Russell Markert's gay and spectacular "Band Box Revue" with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

'TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:50 P. M.

Air-Conditioned CRITICS PRIZE PLAY
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Air-Conditioned CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, Clr. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

RIDGEWAY THEATRE
White Plains, N. Y.
Gala Opening — June 16th
The Olneys present for One Week Only
FRANK CRAVEN
in World Premiere of
"VILLAGE GREEN"
by Carl Allensworth
Coming
Tallulah Bankhead
in
"Her Cardboard Lover"
Conrad Nagel
"The Male Animal"
also—Miriam Hopkins, The Hartmans, Ruth Chatterton
and Others in Another Brilliant Season of Plays
Subscriptions for 8 Weeks from $6.60 to $13.20 (Tel. Wh. Plains 8089)
"ONE OF AMERICA'S LEADING SUMMER PLAYHOUSES"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

DOORS OPEN 12:30 **FINE ARTS** 35c Till 1 P. M.
Mass. Ave., Norway St.
BEGINS TODAY
volga-volga
RIVALS HOLLYWOOD'S BEST!
"Robust Soviet Musical—Downright Good Fun."—N. Y. Times
"New Songs—Thrilling Folk-Dances —Well Worth Seeing."—N. Y. Herald Tribune
A NEW FILM EXPERIENCE!

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR
"Caught in the Draft"
Plus: "There's Magic in Music"

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NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"THE DEVIL AND MISS JONES" with Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn
and "SHADOWS ON THE STAIRS" with Frieda Inescort and Bruce Lester

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SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
ADMISSION 25c
1st BALCONY RESERVED. .50, .75, $1. No Tax.
ALL TICKETS ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • 3rd Big Week | Eves. 8:30
Matinee Today—Orch. Seats $1.10
DANNY DARE Presents
MEET the PEOPLE
THE ALL-AMERICAN MUSICAL REVUE
Evgs. 2.75-55c; Mats. Wed. 1.10-55c; Sat. 1.65-55c

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Walt Disney Festival." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lost Patrol." Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Secret Agent." Madeleine Carroll, Robert Young. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Pot o' Gold. James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Volga, Volga." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:20. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:45 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Sunny." Anna Neagle, John Carroll and Ray Bolger 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:53, 7:02, 10:11. "Tight Shoes." John Howard, Binnie Barnes. 11:22 a. m., 2:31, 5:40, 8:49.

Kenmore—
"Rembrandt." Charles Laughton. 3, 6:25, 9:50. "The Ghost Breakers." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orsen Wells. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 2:30 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Metropolitan—
"Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones, Susanna Foster, Margaret Lindsay and Deems Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, William Holden. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark." Charles Starrett. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:20. "Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—
"The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 9:39 a. m., 12:13, 2:47, 5:21, 7:55, 10:20. "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 11:02 a. m., 1:36, 4:10, 6:44, 9:13.

Scollay—
"I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, William Holden. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Two Travels, Hawaii, Ontario." "Training the Seeing-Eye Dog at Moristown, N. J." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Gene Krupa and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—
"Midsummer in Sweden." "Washington Quiz-Tour." Freddie Martin and his orchestra. "Hollywood Hobbies." "Byways of New England," color cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Larceny Street." Jack Buchanan. 9:38 a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Her Jungle." Dorothy Lamour. 10:57 a. m., 1:46, 4:35, 7:24, 10:03.

Tremont—
"Lancer Spy." Dolores del Rio, Peter Lorre and Joseph Schildkraut. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. "When Tomorrow Comes." Irene Dunn and Charles Boyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Uptown—
"The Penalty." Edward Arnold, Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Where Did You Get That Girl." Helen Parrish, Charles Lang. "Phantom Submarine." Anita Louise and Bruce Cabot. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Play Girl." Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Land of Liberty." 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes Latin." 4:25, 8. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Shadow on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort. 1:56, 5:02, 8:08. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:21, 9:27.
Cleveland Circle: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tall Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.
University: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye, 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:38, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:25, 9:25. "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Out of Luck," Frankie Darro. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:25, 9:30. "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:26, 8:22. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 1:50, 6:40, 9:52.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Shadows on the Stairs." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 2:49, 8:16. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:30, 7, 9:52.
Park: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullivan and Fredric March. 2:30, 8:15. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4:25, 10:10.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Ape," Boris Karloff. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Knockout." 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:58, 6:13, 9:28.
Mystic: "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Penalty." Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:45, 9:45. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 8:20.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 1:45, 8. "Reaching for the Sun." 3:32, 9:47.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 8:20. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter and Fay Wray. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:20, 9:05. "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore.
Strand: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Lucky Devils." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.

REVERE — Bulevard: "Ziegfield Girl." James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland and James Stewart. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "23½ Hours Leave." James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy." Eric Linden. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Central: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Western Union." Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Little Bit of Heaven." Gloria Jean. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Father's Son." John Litel. "Ole Swimin' Hole." Jackie Moran. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. "Playgirl." Kay Francis. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Play Girl." Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2:09, 8:09. "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter and Fay Wray. 3:40, 9:40.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and John Loder. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Convoy." Clive Brook. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Girl From God's Conutry." Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." Lupe Velez. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 8. "Little Men." Kay Francis and George Bancroft. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Wednesday, June 11, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

When to Choose Queen Anne Furniture

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have visited Williamsburg in Virginia, you remember outstandingly the dignity of the Governor's Palace and the suave distinction of its furnishings. The rise of Colonial Williamsburg was taking place during the period which historians of furniture designate as "Queen Anne"—a period which they extend beyond the limits of Anne's short reign well into that of the second George. Until the coming of Chippendale about the middle of the eighteenth century, no furniture appeared that was radically different from that already in use. Thus the Williamsburg restoration will give you an idea of the historical and architectural background of the Queen Anne style of furnishing.

Although the Queen had neither a vigorous intellect nor a flair for politics and much preferred gambling to governing, this period is in many respects one of the most brilliant in English history. Marlborough was winning victories on the Continent. Swift was fulminating against the follies of the day, and Addison, in gentler vein, was contributing to the Spectator those essays that for grace and beauty of diction have never been surpassed in the English language. Trade with the East was flourishing. The great Whig nobles had tremendously expanded their wealth and power. England was extending its prestige abroad.

Called an Architect's Period

At such a time it was natural that many great houses should be built and furnished with unprecedented luxury. It has been called an architect's period because so much of the furniture was designed by the architect along with the house. Rooms now became higher with higher and narrower windows. Walls were paneled and painted dark yellow, blue, brown, or green; or they were covered with wallpaper in Chinese floral designs. The fluted pilaster, broken pediment, and vase finial are typical architectural features. Glass chandeliers came in and mirrors were more extensively used. What we know as the grandfather's clock appeared.

Probably the most noteworthy development in the furniture of the period is a tendency to greater comfort. The spoon-back chair, which conformed to the natural lines of the body, is a case in point. Upholstered love seats and settees were more in evidence and day beds were comfortably cushioned. Footstools were pushed up to chairs as they are today to make a two-piece chaise longue.

With the spread of gambling came folding top tables dished out at the corners for candles and grooved to hold the stakes. Tea drinking was now an accepted social rite and tables of various types were provided for serving it. Some of them had a gallery around the top to keep the service in bounds.

The most distinctive tag of the time is the cockleshell carved on the knee of cabriole legs or on the fronts of case pieces such as highboys or lowboys. As a rule, however, little carving was used and decoration was accomplished either by figured veneer or, in the earlier years of the period, by lacquer. Other motifs are the lion's head, satyr's mask, and claw and ball foot derived from the Chinese dragon clutching a pearl.

The China trade continued to make its influence felt as in the time of William and Mary, and in working out a Queen Anne interior you are safe in choosing Chinese motifs for draperies, wallpaper, and furniture coverings. Damasks, tapestries, needlepoint, and crewel all "belong" with Queen Anne furniture, but the crewel has scattered floral figures instead of the all-over Jacobean designs. By all means use Chinese porcelains for lamp bases and for decorative effects. If you decide upon patterned rugs, Orientals are appropriate.

Living-Room Pieces

While we may be inclined to think of the Queen Anne interior as urbane and formal, most contemporary homes in the Colonies, except in centers of wealth and fashion like Williamsburg or the houses of Virginia planters, were simple and unsophisticated. So in furnishing a Colonial-type house of the period, such pieces as a wing chair, a love seat or settee with permanent or slip coverings of chintz or printed linen, a secretary desk, and a lowboy will give the living room its proper feeling.

For a Colonial version of a Queen Anne dining room, the Molly Pitcher table in maple is a happy choice. With it use splat or fiddleback, rush-seated chairs with tied-on seat cushions of chintz in an old-fashioned design, a lowboy buffet, and a corner cabinet.

Strange as it may seem, not many of the original Queen Anne period beds have come down to us. However, the high four-poster with tester top and chintz curtains was in use. A highboy, with broken pediment top, or a chest on chest and a kneehole lowboy with one of the typical Queen Anne mirrors hung over it making it a dressing table, go well with such a bed. Draperies of sprigged chintz, tufted or appliquéd bedspreads, hooked rugs, and, for lamp bases, reproductions of old china or glass, offer wide scope for imparting accessory charm.

In the England of that time furniture continued to be made generally of walnut, but in America, at least in the northern colonies, maple was mainly used. About the second decade of the eighteenth century mahogany began to appear. It was to be the wood in which those masters of all time, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, and the Adam Brothers, immortalized their conceptions. But of them and the superb wood with which they wrought so surpassingly, more at a later date.

Fourth of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles will appear on the second Wednesday of each month.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

The living room sketched above is furnished in the Queen Anne manner. The Queen Anne sofa is covered in tomato-colored quilted matelasse. The walnut table back of the sofa has sliding end panels to hold candles. Also of figured walnut is the break-front bookcase. The chair at the right of the fireplace has an off-white leather cover. The one at the left is done in aqua brocade. The draperies are of off-white antique satin with tomato and aqua fringe. The carpet is a plain broadloom. Zuber paper in a Persian design rounds out the ensemble.

The dining room shows an Early Georgian group of furniture adapted from museum pieces. The walls are painted light green and the oyster-white linen draperies are set off with a flowered crewel pattern in blue, greens, and red. The chair seats are covered in leaf green, and the broadloom rug is beige.

Center—Governor's Palace, part of the Williamsburg restoration. Lower left—Stratford in Virginia, built by Thomas Lee in 1725 and at a later date occupied by General Robert E. Lee. Lower right—York House at Yorktown, Virginia. York House and Stratford Hall are both typical of early eighteenth century Virginian homes.

Buying a New Rug Is an Adventure, but There Are a Few 'Don't's' to Remember

By Ruth A. Steiger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To say that carpets are basic sounds like either a truism or a pun. But the important part is that it's a fact. Carpets, more than any other one factor in your decorative plan (unless it be wallpaper), can bring harmony or confusion.

In the first place, the floor covering of a room is the dominant color area, so the color must be right. Your carpet is expected to tie together the whole ensemble. But to do this successfully, size and pattern, as well as color, must be considered.

The rug industry characterizes too small rugs as "postage stamp" rugs—awkward, inadequate spots of color that leave the furniture straggling along its fringes, vainly trying to create an effect of unity. If the carpet is to unite your room, with its diverse elements of fabrics and woods—it must underlie all those elements. Another advantage, too, of the carpet that covers, or all but covers, the floor space, is the impression it gives of spaciousness.

Since the carpet is to unify your room, it is a safe rule to choose as its color the darkest tone of the dominant color in the room. This gives a restful and settled appearance. It is in the smaller color areas that lively and striking colors may be introduced.

As to color combination in the room, harmony may be achieved: (1) by the use of complementary colors, as for instance, burgundy and gold; (2) by combining different shades of the same color, like burgundy and rose, or similar colors, like blue with burgundy; or—and this is the most interesting—(3) by using both complementary and like colors, such as gold with the contrast running through rose and burgundy to blue.

Adjoining rooms will be more pleasing if their floor coverings are related. Living and dining room, for instance, may be carpeted as one room, or with varying widths of the same broadloom. Or they may be covered in different shades of the same color, or may complement each other in color. Another possibility is to cover the living-room floor with plain carpet, since a living room can easily have a wealth of design in upholstering, drapes, etc., and cover the adjoining dining-room floor space with a figured carpet whose background or dominant color repeats the color on the living-room floor.

So essential is it for the prospective rug purchaser to be given sound advice on color that Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Company have now prepared what they call a Colorama Selector, which they lease to stores throughout the country for use in their carpet departments.

Some long-suffering husbands might not agree that nothing in the home is so down-trodden and stepped on as a carpet. But surely that article of interior decoration which is subjected to the hardest wear should be of good quality and have proper care. It is not economy to buy cheap carpets, nor is it wise to neglect the care of something which represents so substantial an investment. Frequent cleanings will preserve your carpets from an accumulation of grit at the base of the pile, which can cut and damage it, and a rug cushion beneath the rug or carpet helps to prolong its life, besides making it softer under foot.

Now, granted that the carpet must adequately clothe the floor, that the color must be harmonious, and the quality good, we can proceed to what is the greatest fun of all in the selection of a floor covering—the style or type of carpet. Shall it be a pattern rug, such as an Oriental, an American reproduction of an Oriental, an early American hooked rug, a Savonnerie or Aubusson design; or shall we have a broadloom in one of its versions? Indeed, there is such a wealth of possibilities that the homemaker of today can surely satisfy her longing for originality.

Simplest Solution

Plain or nearly plain broadloom carpets—either wall-to-wall and fastened down, or floor-plan rugs which leave not more than 6 to 12 inches of floor margin—are said to enjoy the widest favor at present in the United States. They are the simplest and safest solution to a floor-covering problem, being suitable for use with all the decorative styles.

In addition to the plain broadlooms, there are handsome variations which give a carpet more than color interest and make it easier to care for. There are the twisted weaves, the tone-on-tone, figured, "carved" or "sculptured" broadlooms, and the luxurious Porto Rican embossed rugs, handmade to order, embodying any desired design. Hooked rug designs and eighteenth-century English designs are also to be had in broadloom.

The collaboration of makers of furniture, carpets, fabrics, and wallpaper enables one to reproduce a particular period setting if he wishes. In floor coverings, for the early American furniture, there are hooked and braided rugs (Chinese workmen are weaving under American supervision admirable reproductions of colonial hooked rugs and rugs of French design which sell for very much less than do similar rugs produced in this country or Canada). Machine-loomed carpets are also copying the designs of hooked and braided rugs. Then there are linen rugs. In general, rugs and carpets with definite texture interest lend the "homespun" effect so suitable to this period, and since woods are so prominent because of less upholstering, warm, decisive tones in rugs are needed.

Orientals Appropriate

An eighteenth-century setting requires something more elegant. Oriental rugs are appropriate, both because they were often used in eighteenth-century interiors and because they are eminently harmonious with the rich mahogany furniture and the refined styles of that century. Besides the costly hand-woven Oriental rugs, American power-loomed reproductions of Orientals are available. Not only are there Wilton rugs in Oriental designs, but the beautiful Karastans made in North Carolina are hard to distinguish from the luxurious originals—the finest Oriental rugs. The same firm is making beautiful rugs in eighteenth-century English designs and in French Savonnerie patterns, as well. Then there are broadlooms in designs of the period.

For the modern style, there is a trend toward patterned rugs. The blank stare of a patternless modern room has led many who still prefer modern furniture to put some design on their floor.

Not So Many "Don't's"

Having suggested the obviously appropriate, we should like to say that actually there are not so many invariable don't's as people often fear. There may be those who find it dull and hackneyed merely to reproduce a setting that people found tasteful in the past. And there may be those who, while preferring the modern, may like a bit of history showing in their homes.

A friend of ours has a charming bedroom in modern style. The lustrous finish of bleached wood is enriched by delicate peach drapes and bedspread. The decorator was disappointed not to be able to prescribe a suitable rug, since our friend already had a hooked rug which had to continue to do service. But the rug was stigmatized as "not right, of course."

Yet it is fine in both texture and tone, and not only gives the room welcome design, but emphasizes the peach coloring already brought out. There is a fundamental harmony between the rug and furniture—a harmony based on their common simplicity and directness—which a gap of three hundred years does not mar.

But there must be some absolute taboos, I told myself. Why, of course, you could never use an Oriental rug with early American furniture in maple or pine. Then I saw a semi-antique Kabistan at an Oriental rug dealer's. Its design was strikingly like that of the simple "log cabin" hooked rugs. It would be utterly suitable for an Early American room.

So, provided good judgment guides, and fashion is not mistaken for taste, who can say that there are any absolute taboos in the choice of rugs?

Forbath and Rejane

Smart slacks and jacket outfits mix colors brilliantly and skillfully this season. Take a coat of dark green, bright red, or deep blue Forstmann gabardine, for instance, and team it with pink, beige, or gray slacks.

Slacks for Every Figure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The versatility of slacks is always rather intriguing. Their cuts are so varied and clever that almost anybody can wear them with impunity today. As Saks Fifth Avenue's current collection intimates, we are in a "slacks-for-everybody" era. There are superb fly-front slacks, for instance, which minimize the hips down to nothing. Or you can have that same cut with a side zipper which reduces the stomach as nothing else can. These are so classically tailored that pleats and bulges of every description have disappeared. Jackets, too, are not unmindful of their purposes. A longer cardigan with five buttons is an all-out success with the younger figure, but the three-button cardigan is kinder to curves. For figures that need soft drapery, lounge suits in shantung with long Persian coats are shown.

Brighten Up Your Clothes With Needlework

By Ethel Hoyle Cunningham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

More femininity is an important new fashion trend. For some weeks past it has been observed that women are using, along with jewelry, many touches of hand-needlework—gay, colorful bits which lend individuality and grace to an otherwise somber basic dress. It needs only a little courage about color, and a sense of orderly arrangement, to stitch the bits of enrichment in place. Any sort of stitch that effectively carries the form and color will do.

To draw the design roughly on paper first will be found helpful; then one should define a few outlines with a basting thread. Simple flower and leaf forms are probably the best ones to start with—unless one wishes to keep to the even simpler geometric outlines. A fault easily indulged is to allow the arrangement to get stringy looking and thin. To avoid this, keep in mind a compact massing of threads in each area; and lay in the stitches so that enough color will show to decorate the dress adequately.

A very elaborate example of this type of decoration is that worked out by a teacher of needlecraft. Her basic costume is a very dark blue jacket dress. Blue, incidentally, is one of the most effective background colors. She has covered the front of the blouse with wool stitchery in flower forms. Her well-chosen colors make a most attractive bodice decoration, a smart contrast showing beneath the opening of the jacket.

Another young woman, with more bright ideas than spending money, contributes to her well-groomed appearance by brightening up her dark basic dresses with bits of handwork for collar, cuffs, or neck fastening. These take the form of neat rows of stitchery in suitably colored silks or wools, or of little tasseled ties, or cleverly twisted frogs or buttons.

One woman wears a hat whose distinction lies in a black satin band on which she has stitched in crewel wools a pleasing spray of bright flowers. The colors in this were carefully chosen to blend with her costume.

There is really no limit to the ways in which one's needle can be used to brighten the feminine wardrobe. Peasant blouses and smocks may offer ideas. But it brings more joy to the wearer if she uses her own imagination and evolves a thing of charm and gaiety, which she can wear with justifiable pride.

Headbands Do Hat Duty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer hats aren't all coming out of hatboxes this season. You can still roll your own turbans, and there are plenty of new fashions to work with and plenty of new tricks to learn. It will not be just a matter of winding and knotting a plain jersey or silk wrap-around into a turban. You'll do far more interesting things. You'll apply gay bunches of flowers, tassel-topped hat pins, or decorative finishings of some kind.

Half the headbands in the jerseys and silks have long, fringed ends, and by clever manipulation, you can achieve striking effects. Twist them around and knot them at the front so that the fringe falls rakishly off the side of your head and flirts with your cheek, or knot them at the back, pigtail style.

Take a plain but flashing colored silk, a striped fabric, or a splashy silk or cotton print headband and you have the foundation for a fascinating new turban. Circle one around your head and catch it at the center front with a gay cluster of flowers. It is even smart to let your posies spill over onto your forehead like bangs. And two bouquets on your bonnet are even better than one.

Go to work on one of the new fish net wrap-arounds. You can have your choice of chenille, cord, or rope nets in bright or pastel colors. They are soft, easy to handle, and just what you need if you want comfort plus fashion.

Something else you'll like are the back-of-the-head caps with wrap-arounds coming out of their crowns that you can pile up on the top of your head or tie into a bow at the back. Then, too, there are those wrap-arounds that have neat ribbon and bow attachments to save you a bit of work. But don't take it into your head that the wrap-around headbands are just a daytime fashion. You can get gold or silver corded net ones for evening, some studded with rhinestones.

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Pitcher John Vander Meer Now Upholding Confidence of Manager Bill McKechnie

Young Cincinnati Lefty Headed for Biggest Year

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Johnny Vander Meer, who in 1938 pitched successive no-hitters over Boston and Brooklyn, was warming up in front of the visiting dugout at Braves Field. Bill McKechnie, the Cincinnati manager, was sitting on the bench, surrounded by newspapermen.

"That must have been a great game Vandy pitched in Philadelphia the other day," said a scribe.

"Probably the greatest he ever pitched," said McKechnie. "It goes into the records as a one-hitter, but in my book it was a no-hitter—the third of his career. The ball Danny Litwhiler hit to Eddie Joost could have been scored either way."

Catcher Agrees

"That's right," nodded Ernie Lombardi, who was sitting nearby on the dugout steps. "Vandy was really hot that day. I never saw a pitcher have more. I think he should have had a no-hitter."

A while later as Vander Meer worked against the Braves, he proved to the boys in the press box that he now belongs among the leading hurlers in the National League. He was very fast—faster than Boston has ever seen him. His curve ball was breaking beautifully. Once wild and unpredictable, Johnny yesterday proved he at last has acquired the control and poise of a winner. He passed only three Braves while fanning eight.

Biggest Year

As that triumph over the Braves yesterday, 4—3, was his sixth of the season, Vandy appears to be headed for his biggest year in the National League. Even in 1938, when he established an all-time mound record by blanking the Braves and Dodgers in succession, Johnny compiled a mediocre 15 and 10 reord with the Reds. In '39 he annexed only five victories; last season slipped to three, after a stretch at Indianapolis.

But Vander Meer, this time, is on the successful comeback trail. McKechnie has firm confidence in the boy. In fact, Bill had it last fall while the Reds were beating the Tigers in the World Series. At that time the manager predicted '41 would find the young southpaw winning regularly. Bill has rarely guessed wrong on pitchers. Johnny, too, has confidence in himself, which probably is one of the chief factors in his comeback.

The Braves also had a sample yesterday of why Frank "Buck" McCormick was last season's most valuable player in the N. L. The big first baseman, who has lingered in the low .200's most of the spring, broke out of his slump with three doubles in the series opener here and accounted for all four Cincinnati runs. He drove in three and tallied the other himself. The big wind did not interfere with his hitting.

Bill McKechnie admits that this is a better race, but thinks the Reds are still in the running.

"It's a much better race," said the Cinci skipper. "Both Brooklyn and St. Louis are improved. So are the Giants. But don't count us out yet. We couldn't buy a base hit during the first month, but things will be different from now on. Our pitching is good enough."

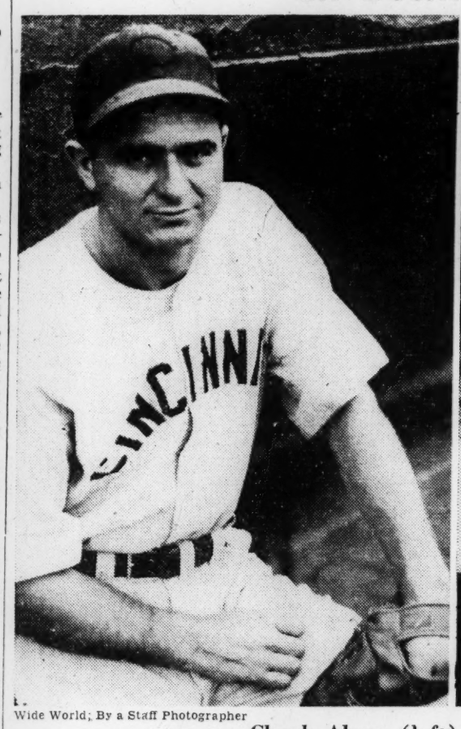
McKechnie also thinks the Cubs and Pirates will be more troublesome during the last two-thirds of the season than they were in the first one third.

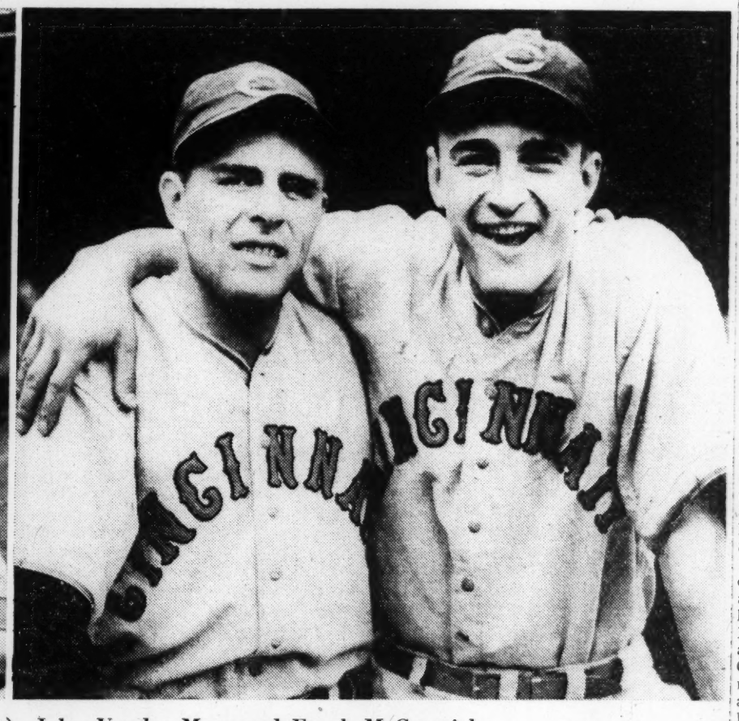
Stengel's Theory

Not even Casey Stengel's right-handed batting order could beat Johnny Vander Meer. A believer in the ancient theory that a left-hand hitter is more effective hitting against a right-hand pitcher, and vice versa, the manager of the Braves used six right-handers in his starting line-up against the Cincinnati southpaw, but without success. Casey also used three pinch hitters and all were right-handers. Even though the Waner brothers are leftists, they probably would have hit Vandy better than a couple of men Stengel used.

Manny Salvo continues to be a disappointment. The big hurler now has lost eight straight, although some of the setbacks come under the ball players' heading of "tough."

In Town With Cincinnati Reds





Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Chuck Aleno (left), John Vander Meer and Frank McCormick

Aleno, although sidelined at the moment by an injury, has been the regular Cincinnati third baseman since the indefinite loss of Bill Werber, who was sent home. Vander pitched and won the series opener with the Braves, for his sixth victory. He was helped by McCormick, who produced three doubles and accounted for all of the Reds' runs.

Yale May Depend Upon Eight That Rowed on June 7

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Unless unexpected developments arise, Yale will depend upon the crew that stroked out an apparently satisfactory time trial last Saturday when it attempts to break Harvard's five-year winning streak in the annual four-mile race here June 14.

Ed Leader, the Yale coach, reluctant as usual to speculate on the Elis' chances, conceded that he planned no changes in the boatings.

The crew will be virtually the same as that which rowed in the Blackwell Cup Regatta against Penn and Columbia, Yale's last race. George Goss, however, will be missing from the No. 3 spot as he has not returned to top shape. He is now working out with the junior varsity.

Meanwhile, sighs of relief came from the Red Top headquarters of the unbeaten Harvard eight whose sophomore stroke, Darcy Curwen, returned to practice Monday.

Both crews had their final time trials last Saturday, and well founded, though unofficial, reports had it that Yale's time was five seconds better than Harvard's.

There has been a noticeable lifting of gloom around Gales Ferry ever since, and many close to the Yale camp feel that the Bulldogs, beaten in their only two starts this season, have a chance to spring the upset of the year at Harvard's expense.

Sports Around the Hub

Stars Play at Longwood

Although not much is being said about it, today might very well mark the last time in a long while that the professional tennis stars will compete in Boston—or anywhere for that matter—unless it be for charity. Despite the caliber of the players, who are the best in the world, there just does not seem to be any future in pro tennis and more than one of the top-notchers of today may soon be laying aside his racket for other interests.

Today at Longwood seven of the brightest stars of the net world put on an exhibition for the benefit of the British War Relief Society—Alice Marble, Bill Tilden, Fred Perry, Don Budge, Lester Stoefen, Mary Hardwick, and Vinnie Richards. How much longer several of these stars will be playing exhibitions is conjectural.

It cannot be denied that professional tennis as a crowd-pleaser has proved less than successful, for no matter how it is viewed, it is still exhibition tennis. There is not the thrill of true competition there, such as there is in the Davis Cup matches, or the national doubles. It is good tennis, the very best in shotmaking, but something is undeniably lacking.

The pros might welcome suggestions as to how to make their proposition more attractive to the paying public. They have talked about an open tournament, which would undoubtedly stimulate interest. But they need more than that, for the tennis business extends over the 52 weeks of the year.

Budge May Be First

Don Budge, who is to play Bill Tilden in a match that Boston missed last fall, may be the first of the pros to hop off the wagon, and his departure is certain to be followed by others.

Be that as it may, today's matches were expected to draw a goodly crowd, both to see the matches and to help Britain. Besides the Tilden-Budge pairings, other matches were as follows: Miss Marble vs. Miss Hardwick; Miss Hardwick and Perry vs. Miss Marble and Richards; and Budge and Tilden vs. Perry and Stoefen.

* * *

Ray Marad, finalist in the State amateur two years ago, yesterday scored a gross 80 to win the major award in the annual Retail Trade Board golf tournament at Charles River. Marad, a warehouse superintendent at Gilchrist Company, led a field of 71 in winning for the second successive year. Ed Hubbard, President of T. C. Whitney Company, was second with an 84.

* * *

Tufts' baseball team closes its season this Saturday, playing Harvard at Tufts in an Alumni Day game. The Jumbos, who have won only 14 games this spring, hope to make the Crimson's final contest before the series with Yale a sad one. The Crimson and the Blue meet in New Haven next Tuesday and in Brighton on Wednesday. This afternoon Harvard was host to Brown.

* * *

A three-way tie among Paul Swantee, Karl Baker, and Robert Haskell, all of whom scored 77's, concluded the competition for the golf trophy set up by the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants at Tedesco. The tie will be played off later.

* * *

Arlington High School yesterday won the State interscholastic team championship by defeating Salem High 6-3 at Commonwealth. Every match went to the final green in a series of closely contested competitions, with Salem being defeated for the first time this season. Previously the Salem team had won 15 straight matches. G. C.

Motorboat Shorts

Everett B. Morris, executive secretary of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, is seeking a site for the 12th annual National Intercollegiate Outboard Championships tentatively scheduled for June 21-22 or June 28-29. Last year's regatta was held at Geneva, N. Y.

* * *

A special Harbor Committee of Bar Harbor, Maine, has printed an attractive folder inviting itinerant yachtsmen to make use of the city's new guest moorings, landings and other facilities established for visiting craft this season.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Phillies handed Bucky Walters his second straight defeat, beating Cincinnati Reds, 4-1, behind Walter Beck.

Three Years Ago

United States retained retained Wightman Cup, defeating British women's tennis team, 5-2. Ralph Guldahl won U. S. open golf title for second straight year with 284.

Five Years Ago

Van Mungo, after leaving Brooklyn club, persuaded to rejoin Dodgers by President Steve McKeever.

Coaches Choose Four Huskies On All-League Team

Northeastern placed four men on the 1941 all-New England College Conference Baseball League team chosen by the coaches. Al Pajonas, sensational shortstop, shared the distinction of unanimous selection with Irving Karelis of New Hampshire, only pitcher to win three conference games.

Pajonas was chosen for the second straight year, as were teammates Wally Sullivan and Sylvan Simon. Sullivan is the captain-elected of the Huskies, Simon the retiring captain. Fourth Northeastern choice was third-sacker Oscar Khederian, sensational sophomore.

Fred Rice of Northeastern was chosen for the second team, while Mike Azzone, Lew Cunningham, Mickey Maguire, and Ed Colt were given honorable mention. Walter Urbanik, first-string first baseman on the all team last year, was not mentioned because he was forced out of baseball in mid-season.

Here are the teams, as chosen by the league coaches:

First team—Abbruzzi, R. I., 1b; Conley, R. I., 2b; Pajonas, N. U., ss; Khederian, N. U., 3b; Simon, N. U., lf; Sullivan, N. U., cf; Keaney, R. I., rf; Downes, Maine, c; Karelis, N. H., and Tanner, R. I., p.

Second team—Adams, N. H., 1b; Winzler, Conn., 2b; Crowley, Maine, 3b; Horvath, Conn., ss; Cryans, N. H., lf; Blake, Maine, cf; Cranston, R. I., rf; Hedison, R. I., c; Mitchell, Conn., and Rice, N. U., p.

Honorable mention—Infielders, Kilpatrick, Maine; Zammarchi, R. I.; Azzone, N. U.; Rutledge, R. I.; Richards, N. H., Outfielders, Colt, N. U.; Coates, R. I.; De Genaro, Conn.; Duranleau, R. I.; Baldwin, Conn.; Boucher, N. H.; Cunningham, N. U. Catcher, Maguire, N. U. Pitcher, Epstein, Conn.

N. E. Seniors Again Led By New Hampshire Golfer

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the second year in succession the State of New Hampshire is making its presence known in the annual championship of the New England Senior Golfers' Association, and as the field of 133 headed into the second and final 18-hole round at Woodland today it was Tom Leonard of Nashua who led the field.

Leonard, a Granite State attorney who is making his first start in this the 20th annual championship, sported a slender one-stroke lead over his nearest rivals and only a three-stroke margin over last year's winner, Larry Dowling of Manchester, N. H. These two golfers were due to tour the course together this afternoon, and upon their efforts may well hinge the awarding of the championship.

Due to high winds which swirled and raced up, down, and across Woodland's narrow fairways and to slick greens which proved tricky to the extreme, yesterday's first-round scores were all exceedingly high, with Leonard the only competitor able to break 80. Two sixes and a seven brought his score up to 79. Behind him at 80 were Jim Hollis of Woodland, 1938 champion, and Win Trobridge of Cohasset, a new member of the association. Dowling, at 82, found himself in a three-way tie with Henry Swanson of the home club and William Chick of The Country Club, runner-up to Francis Ouimet in the 1915 Massachusetts amateur championship at Woodland.

Can Play Better

Leonard, father of Tom Leonard, Jr., who lost to Leo Martin of Trapelo in the final of last year's New England amateur, is, like Dowling, a former New Hampshire champion. And like Dowling, who a year ago set the record for a single round with a 72, he is capable of better golf than he played yesterday. Both declared last night that they would do better today, with Larry expressing the hope that he would not three-putt seven greens again today.

These two New Hampshire men join former Congressman Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester in carrying the Granite State's banner in this tournament. Jenks, who was re-elected to his office as first vice-president at the association's annual meeting yesterday, won the championship in 1930 and was runner-up two years before. In 1938 he won the Veterans' Trophy for players over 70.

Prominent Family

The Leonards, father and son, are at present New Hampshire's most prominent golfing family. Both have held the State amateur title, and last summer they came down to Winchester to win the annual father-and-son tournament there. That tournament, incidentally, marked their third father-and-son victory, for previously last summer they annexed the titles at Marlboro and Springfield.

Despite yesterday's high scores, it seemed unlikely that the 36-hole totals today would exceed the high record of 168, made by Harry Richmond—who is now a Gold Star Class player—back in 1928 and equaled in 1931 by H. E. Getchell of Rhode Island. Nor does it seem likely that the low record of 151, set by Parker Whittemore in 1937 and tied by Dowling last year, will be disturbed, as it would take a 71 by Leonard or a 68 by Dowling to crack it. Last year, however, Dowling equaled the record by coupling rounds of 72 and 79.

* * *

Dowling has been playing golf for 47 years . . . He started in as a caddie at 10 . . . Seven years later he entered his first tournament at Intervale, N. H., and came off the victor . . . Members of the Gold Star Class (those over 80) who played yesterday and their nine-hole scores: W. H. Mertz of Brae Burn, 50; F. B. McQuesten, Tedesco, 48; W. W. Dempster, Rhode Island, 51; A. J. Wellington, Woodland, 53; F. B. Shontell, Manchester, 55; C. B. Davis, The Country Club, 58; H. T. G. Dyson, Concord, 66; and Dr. W. G. Kendall, Wollaston, 73.

* * *

On hand to greet the players was Charlie Burgess, for 30 years Woodland's professional . . . Standing on the piazza yesterday Charlie looked out to the 18th green, and reminisced: "I can remember when I won that hole with a 25. That was more than 20 years ago when it used to be the eighth green. In the middle of winter one time the green—which sloped even more than it does now—was covered with ice and I took 23 putts after reaching it in two. Every time I hit the ball up to the hole, it would roll back down again, and I only got it in after we broke away the ice. In spite of that 25, I won the hole, believe it or not" . . . Arthur Wedgeworth, Charlie's successor in place of Johnny Thoren, now in the Army, smiled in amazement.

* * *

Woodland was the scene for one of the rarest golf incidents on record last Sunday when a foursome carded a one, two, three, and a four on the same hole . . . At the 154-yard 11th, R. D. Roley scored the first ace of his career . . . Bill Blanchard got a birdie two . . . Roy Stitt got down in a regulation three . . . And Nelson Brown went one over par with a four.

Don Lash to Defend

Although he had announced his retirement from track, Don Lash of the Indiana State Police, has notified Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., that he would defend his 10,000-meter title at the National A. A. U. track and field championships which will be held at Franklin Field in Philadelphia on June 28 and 29. Furthermore, he also will try for the 5,000-meter crown, which will mean that his path again will cross that of Greg Rice, the defending kingpin.

Lash said in his letter that he still intended to do some running at the longer distances, 5,000 and 10,000 meters and that he expected to run cross-country again. Apparently, however, the two-mile races are not on the Lash program.

With the durable Hoosier lined up for the Nationals it now looks as though every 1940 winner will be at hand except Otto Kotraba, the walking champion from the New York A. C., who now is in the Army.

This means that Philadelphia will have one of the greatest meets in history since the defending title-holders include such standouts as Cornelius Warmerdam, Les Steers, Grover Klemmer, Al Blozis, Harold Davis, Walter Mehl, Fred Wolcott, Rice, and the other 1940 victors.

Entries for the meet will close Tuesday, June 17, with Chairman L. W. Olds, c/o Middle Atlantic Association of A. A. U., at 926 Commercial Trust Building, 15th and Market Streets, Philadelphia. There will be no post entries.

Baby Cardinals Walk Away With Race in Texas

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — There are two first divisions in the Texas League.

No one disputes Houston's claim to one of them. The other is that region in the standings from second down to fourth. The other seven clubs have just about given up ever catching the little Cardinals.

It makes things rosy for the parent St. Louis Cardinal club. The Buffs are so far out in front they just concentrate on developing good ball players to keep the Cardinals going in the National League.

Houston made a run-away of the race last season and now the Buffs are back at the same thing. They keep a margin of a dozen games or more over the field and at the present time have a higher winning percentage of any major league team or any of the top-flight minor leagues. Through Monday night the mark was .741.

Each season the little Cardinals come up with a sensational pitcher—the big streak variety. Last year it was Howard Pollet who set a record for consecutive victories from the season's start.

Now it's Freddie Martin, who is hot on the trail of Pollet's 12-game mark. Martin, a seven-year veteran at 25, already has 11 victories and there's nothing resembling a loss on his record.

Strangely, however, Houston, with its great teams, isn't packing them in. This season the Buffs are off about 10 per cent even from last season when they didn't set any attendance marks.

Maybe the fans are just tired of the Buffs winning so much. Maybe it's monotonous—except to the St. Louis Cardinals.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lon Warneke, Cardinals—Shut out Phillies on one hit.

Bob Feller, Indians—Stopped Senators with four-hit pitching for his 13th victory.

Hank Leiber and Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Leiber hit home run with bases loaded; Nicholson socked one with two on.

Frank McCormick, Reds—Hit three doubles to account for all runs against Braves.

Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers—Pitched six-hit ball to beat Pirates.

Steve Peek and Frank Crosetti, Yankees—Peek allowed only one hit in first eight innings against White Sox; Crosetti smashed home run with bases loaded.

Pat Mullin, Tigers—Led attack against Athletics with three singles, driving in tying run in ninth and scoring winning marker.

Eastern Pro Tennis At Westchester C. C.

The courts of the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., will provide the setting for the Eastern Professional Tennis Championships, to be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 13, 14 and 15.

The top-ranking professional stars make up the entry list, headed by Don Budge, Fred Perry and Bill Tilden, Vincent Richards, Don Skeen, and the famed teacher-professional, Kozeluh. This formidable array will back up a score or more other well-known professionals who are making their marks in the tennis centers of the country.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

New York at Chicago (night game).
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

Michigan 'Ice' Player Surprises on Fairways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Gil Samuelson, for the past three years a member of the University of Michigan hockey team, recently played golf for the second time in the four years he has been on campus here and carded an amazing 87 for the 18 hole course. To prove this score wasn't merely an accident, Gil went out later in the week and again shot an 87 over the par 72 University course.

Sox Home Saturday

Briefs . . . The Cincinnati Reds close their series here by playing a single game tomorrow . . . Friday is an open date in Boston . . . On Saturday the Red Sox open a three-game series with the Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park . . . There will be a double-header on Sunday . . . Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland follow the White Sox into town in that order . . . On Saturday the Braves will open a western invasion at Pittsburgh . . . They play an arc light contest at Cincinnati a week from tonight . . . By getting one out of three yesterday facing Vander Meer, Gene Moore went up a point to .309 . . . Sisti, Miller and Berres each made two hits yesterday.

* * *

Sisti has looked like a much better hitter in recent Braves' games . . . His two yesterday moved him up to .244 . . . His climb will be slow because of a weak start this spring . . . Once he dropped to .077, which is out of sight as far as a ball player is concerned . . . The Cubs came up with four double plays yesterday in New York . . . The Reds have now taken four straight from the Braves; the Tigers six in a row from the Athletics . . . The Red Sox were rained out at St. Louis last night, but will try again today . . . Lefty Grove and Tom Daly came home ahead of the team . . . Lefty will probably work against the White Sox Sunday. E. R.

Diamond Captains

WORCESTER, Mass., June 11 (AP)—Electing next season's captains after their final game here yesterday, Holy Cross and Boston College both honored their veteran left fielders.

The Crusaders elected Alex Nahigian of Medford, who has been a regular for two seasons and a better than .300 hitter each year. The Eagles named Frank C. Davis of Somerville.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub 2195

Schoolboy Swimmers Honored

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Roster of a mythical honor team of schoolboy swimmers, headed by Henry Kozlowski of Chicago and Billy Smith of Honolulu, was announced by Alfred E. Neuschaeffer, secretary-treasurer of the National Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association.

Neuschaeffer said the honorary selections were based on performances of the past indoor season and information and recommendations by team coaches. Choices were made in nine events, including two team relays.

Kozlowski, of Lane Technical High, was chosen No. 1 starter in the 50- and 100-yard sprints, while Smith was ranked tops in the 220-yard event. The Baldwin High School youngster also was named as one of 10 starters in the 100 and was given honorable mention as a competitor in the 50-yard freestyle.

Also nominated for both short sprints were Ralph Gossler of East High School, Pawtucket, R. I., and Merton Church of Pontiac High, Pontiac, Mich.

Incidentally, three of the Trenton coach's proteges will captain tank teams at "Ivy League" colleges next season. They are Tom Sullivan of Princeton, Jim O'Mara of Dartmouth, and George Critchlow of Cornell.

Listed as top teams in the 200-yard relay were Lane Tech, McKinley High, Honolulu; Crane Tech, Chicago, and East High, Pawtucket, R. I.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Reiser, Brooklyn, .367; Slaughter, St. Louis, .352.

Runs—Hack, Chicago, and Moore, St. Louis, 41.

Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 49; Ott, New York, 39.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 74; Brown, St. Louis, 73.

Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 17; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 16.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Moore, Boston, 6.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 15; Camilli, Brooklyn, 13.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; four players tied with 5.

Pitching—Warneke, St. Louis, 7-1; Blanton, Philadelphia, 8-1.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .416; Heath, Cleveland, and Dickey, New York, .363.

Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 51; Williams and Di Maggio, Boston, 46.

Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 47; Keller, New York, 46.

Hits—Cramer, Washington, 72; Travis, Washington, and Chapman, Philadelphia, 71.

Doubles—Cronin, Boston, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 18.

Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, and Travis, Washington, 8.

Home Runs—York, Detroit, 13; Johnson, Philadelphia, and Di Maggio, New York, 11.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 7; Di Maggio, and Newsome, Boston, 6.

Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 13-2; Benton, Detroit, 5-1.

Hartman vs. Segura

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 11 (AP)—Leonard Hartman, New York, seeded third, advanced yesterday into the quarter-finals of the Castle Point tennis tournament by defeating Simon Miller, the Bronx, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5.

Hartman will meet Francisco Segura of Ecuador, top-seeded among the foreign players, Thursday.

Others reaching the quarter-finals were William Umstaedter, Millburn, who defeated Lester Hirschfield, the Bronx, 6—1, 6—4; and Vincent Paul, Hartford, Conn., who defeated Seiichi Yamagishi, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Local Box Score

Braves

CINCINTI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Joost, ss	4	0	1	2	2	4	0
Frey, 2b	4	2	2	2	1	2	0
Ripple, rf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Craft, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. McCmick, 1b	4	1	3	6	9	0	0
Koy, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lombardi, c	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Gleeson, cf, rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mattick, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Vander Meer, p	4	0	0	0	0	1-	0
Totals	34	4	8	12	27	10	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 2b	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	0	0	11	1	0
Ross lf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
*Manno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wietelmann 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Miller ss	4	1	2	2	0	3	0
Moore rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Berres c	2	1	2	3	2	1	0
†Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Salvo p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
‡Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	9	11	27	9	1

*Batted for Rowell in seventh. †Batted for Berres in eighth. ‡Batted for Salvo in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—4
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in—F. McCormick 3, Mattick, Sisti, Berres, Salvo, Two-base hits—F. McCormick 2, Joost, Ross, Berres. Sacrifices—Frey, Cooney, Moore. Double plays—VanderMeer, Joost and F. McCormick. Left on base—Cincinnati 11, Boston 5. Bases on balls—by Vander Meer 3, by Salvo 3, by Lamanna 3. Struck out—by Vander Meer 8, by Salvo 2, by Lamanna 1. Hits off Salvo 8 in 8 innings; off Lamanna 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—by Salvo, Gleeson. Losing pitcher—Salvo. Time—2h., 30m. Umpires—Goetz, Rearson and Conlan. Attendance—1,612.

Boston Batting

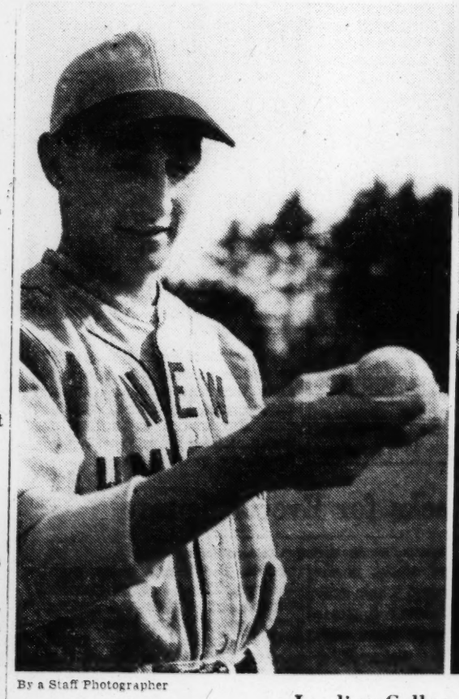
Braves

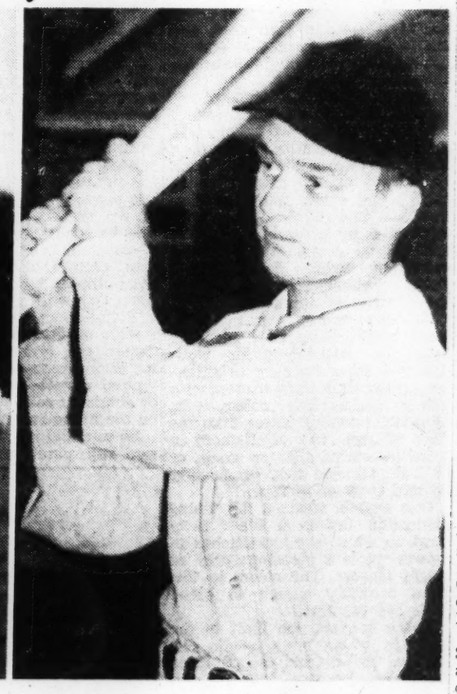
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
L. Waner	49	8	21	0	5	.429
Cooney	133	16	42	0	8	.316
Moore	162	23	50	4	15	.309
Rowell	185	22	50	3	15	.270
Hassett	50	5	13	0	6	.260
Masi	47	4	12	1	3	.255
Sisti	119	13	29	1	11	.244
Miller	180	21	43	3	20	.239
Dahlgren	151	18	33	6	28	.219
Ross	14	1	3	0	1	.214
Berres	87	8	18	0	7	.207
West	140	19	25	6	24	.179
P. Waner	65	2	11	0	1	.169
Manno	19	1	3	0	4	.158
Gremp	8	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	149	46	62	10	36	.416
Cronin	168	32	60	4	31	.357
Di Maggio	187	46	64	1	16	.342
Tabor	150	19	45	2	36	.300
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Fox	68	8	19	0	7	.279
Foxx	164	36	44	8	42	.262
Peacock	71	9	15	0	11	.239
Pytlak	115	11	27	0	12	.235
Newsome	86	6	18	1	8	.209
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Finney	160	24	31	1	14	.194
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Honored by Coaches





By a Staff Photographer

Leading College Ball Players

Irving "Shick" Karelis of the University of New Hampshrie, left, and Al Pajonas of Northeastern University, were selected unanimously by the coaches to the all-star team of the New England College Conference Baseball League, and were the only players so selected. Karelis, right-handed pitching ace for the Wildcats, was the only conference pitcher to win three games. Pajonas, junior shortstop from Hartford, Conn., stood out impressively both with his fielding and batting.

University of Washington Varsity and Jayvee Boats Face Difficult Assignment

Huskies Expected to Defend National Titles on June 25

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—University of Washington's varsity and junior varsity eight-oared crews have a difficult assignment for the afternoon of June 25. On that day they are expected to successfully defend their national rowing championships, won on the Hudson River in 1940.

Who expects them to defend? The nation's sports followers who have heard about their record-breaking defeat of California in the Coast regatta in April, and the Northwest folks who have gained by experience a respect for Coach Al Ulbrickson's winning ability.

One Race

What about the Husky crews—do they expect to win? Well, they aren't traveling 3,000 miles with the intention of losing. There is no feeling of over-confidence, for the crews have only rowed one race this year, but the oarsmen do have an abundance of confidence in each other. This important quality of rowing is especially true of the Washington varsity where each oarsman has a firm conviction in the ability of all the men in the boat.

And the coach—does he predict victory for Washington? Being like most coaches, Al Ulbrickson never likes to acknowledge the position of favorite. He admits that the 1941 varsity is one of his best boats, but not having seen seven of the nine crews scheduled to race, Ulbrickson is noncommittal about the outcome.

What are the facts about the situation? This question is easier to answer.

Not as Fast

Prior to their scheduled departure for the East on June 12, the Washington crews were not as fast as they had been two months previous. On April 19 the Husky varsity defeated California by three lengths in the record-breaking time of 14m. 28s. over a three-mile course at Oakland. The Washington junior varsity also set a new record in winning from California's jayvees by one length.

The crews took a short layoff and after returning to action lagged in their workouts. Shortly before leaving, a succession of windy days prevented the crews from completing many of their workouts. In fact, the varsity was unable to get in even one four-mile trial at a racing stroke before leaving.

However, the Husky crews will have a full week at Poughkeepsie in which to prepare for the races. Barring unfavorable weather, Ulbrickson should be able to get his crews in condition for the races.

Crews Intact

Both varsity and junior varsity crews are intact from the California race, but there have been many changes from last year's champions. Only three of the 1940 varsity—stroke Ted Garhart; Capt. Charles Jackson, No. 5; and bowman John Bracken—have remained in the boat.

Yet the varsity has plenty of experience—and winning experience. The eight oarsmen and coxswain have individually competed in a total of 35 races, with Jackson leading the way by having rowed in seven races. Jackson is the only one of the nine to have ever been on a losing crew, his 1939 varsity having finished second to California on the Coast and at Poughkeepsie. None of the other men have ever been in a losing college race.

Adding to the three varsity veterans, Ulbrickson has moved up Paul Simdars, Bill Neill and coxswain Vic Fomo from the 1940 championship junior varsity. Doyle Fowler, who was on the winning frosh crew of 1939, is in the No. 4 seat, while Walt Wallace at No. 6 and Tom Taylor at No. 7 are the least experienced men in the crew.

These two men were the question mark of the varsity before the California race. They had never rowed in competition, and doubt was expressed as to whether they could carry the stroke back from Garhart. But their showing in the race removed all doubt, and they are now strong links in the rowing chain.

The varsity is not a light boat, averaging about 183 pounds, and is a good rough-water crew. If conditions are rough it will be nothing new to the Huskies, who are accustomed to rowing in all conditions.

Less Confidence in JV

Washington has drawn the No. 1 or inshore lane for the varsity race. While this lane is protected from the wind, it is the least affected by the tide. Boats in the outer lanes often get the benefit of a flood tide in the last mile of the race.

Ulbrickson has less confidence in his junior varsity than in the varsity, because they have been inconsistent in workouts. They did fine in the California race, but both before and after were poor competition for the varsity.

Washington has won three of the last five national varsity championships, and four of the five junior varsity championships. Once again Washington has good crews. But the question of stopping the Northwest victory march rests on the broad-shouldered ability of oarsmen from the eight competitors, and at best we must wait until the evening of June 25 to determine the outcome.

No Freshmen

Neither Washington nor California are entering freshman crews.

On the way East, the Washington boats are planning to stop in Chicago for an exhibition, June 14, as a part of a schoolboy regatta. Although Wisconsin is entering the exhibition, it will not be a race, for the Huskies are not even unloading their shells.

After three nights on the train, the Washington oarsmen will be glad for the opportunity to break the monotony of the trip. The stop-over will be of no racing benefit, for the old shells to be used are starboard rigged. This will necessitate juggling the positions as Washington's boats are port-rigged, meaning that the stroke and even-numbered positions are on the port side of the boat.

B. C.

Wind Troubles Women Golfers At Westchester

RYE, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Ninety women golfers of considerable ability started in the 54-hole women's eastern medal-play championship at the Westchester Country Club yesterday, and only about a half dozen of them could beat the wind.

New York and New Jersey players, most of them familiar with the course, did the best. Mrs. James M. Robbins of Mount Kisco, N. Y., set the pace with 39-40—79. Tied a stroke behind her were Maureen Orcutt, Ridgewood, N. J.; Gail Wild, Summit, N. J.; Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Warren Beard, Boston.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, five times winner of the tournament, posted an 81. Grace Amory of New York, who flew back from Bermuda just in time to defend the title, shot an 82 to tie with Mrs. Harry McNaughton of Plandome, L. I. Mrs. Charles Leichner of Flushing, recent winner of the women's Metropolitan title, and Charlotee Glutting of West Orange, N. J., were among those who scored 83's.

The strong wind created problems on nearly every hole and had even the leaders in difficulties at times. Miss Orcutt escaped most of this trouble but found the greens treacherous while Mrs. Vare misjudged the distances across the swales between tees and greens. Miss Bauer, who went out in 38, three-putted two greens to fall behind coming home.

Syracuse, Columbia Make Crew Changes

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Although only three of the nine varsity crews that will row in the Intercollegiate Regatta June 25 have begun training here, two already have changes to report.

Dale Uffleman, No. 3 in the Syracuse varsity eight, is out because of an ailment. He has been replaced by Ray Obolowitz of Rochester, who was promoted from the junior varsity.

James Common, Columbia's sophomore stroke, was taken ill and was removed from the Columbia training quarters.

Rutgers, the third crew in training, had its first workout Monday.

Mrs. Page Has 67

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 11 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., 1938 women's national champion, yesterday shot a nine-under-par 67, said by local pros to be a world's record for women.

In winning the Sedgefield Country Club's one-day tournament by 18 strokes over a field of 123 players, the former champion played six holes in rain, but had two eagles and six birdies. The score was three under men's par.

30-Kilo at Canton, N. Y.

A change has been made in both the site and the date of the National A. A. U. 30-kilo run. Originally scheduled to be held at Schenectady, N. Y., on June 28, it has been switched to Canton, N. Y., on July 26. Barney Gedwillas won the championship last year, but he will not be able to defend his crown.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	36	16	.692	
Brooklyn	34	16	.680	1
Cincinnati	26	25	.510	9½
New York	24	24	.500	10
Chicago	23	25	.479	11
Pittsburgh	19	25	.432	13
Boston	16	30	.348	17
Philadelphia	16	33	.327	18½

Results June 10

Cincinnati 4, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 11, New York 0.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	35	20	.636	
New York	29	22	.569	4
Boston	26	20	.565	4½
Chicago	28	23	.549	5
Detroit	28	24	.536	5½
Philadelphia	24	27	.471	9
St. Louis	16	32	.333	15½
Washington	17	35	.327	16½

Results June 10

New York 8, Chicago 3.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.
Boston at St. Louis postponed.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Helene Mayer (left), Dorothy May Bundy and Patty Berg

Miss Mayer of San Francisco, former Olympic and World fencing champion, captured her sixth United States foils title since 1934 in a tourney held in New York. Miss Bundy of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., defeated a teammate, Pauline Betz, for the Heart of America tennis title at Kansas City. The score: 6—2, 2—6, 6—3. Miss Berg of Minneapolis, one of two professionals in the Women's Western Open Golf championship at Cincinnati, captured medalist honors on opening day with a sub-par 71. She is a tourney favorite.

Western Golf Victories Go To Favorites

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—A sweet 16 of the country's golfing girls—a dozen "Misses" and the other four "Mrs."—fought their way through rain and mud yesterday into the second round of match play in the 12th annual women's western open golf championship.

Favorites triumphed without exception in the opening 18-hole clashes.

Still fighting for the crown were the two favored professionals, Patty Berg of Minneapolis, and Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C. Betty Jameson, the national amateur ruler from San Antonio; Virginia Guilfoil of Buffalo, N. Y., twice winner of the Mason-Dixon tourney, dark horses Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., and Eleanor Dudley of Chicago, and a host of lesser lights.

Two Go to 18th

Only two of the matches reached the final green, Dorothy Gardner, of Steubenville, Ohio, beating Dorothy Campbell, 16-year-old St. Louis star, on the last hole, and Mrs. Douglas Hill doing the same to Mrs. Arthur Theler in an all-Cincinnati scrap.

Miss Berg, the medalist with a sub-par 71, skidded six strokes over par to win 4 and 3 over Mrs. Jake Searl of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Miss Jameson also was six over in her 5-and-4 win over Mrs. George Wilcox of Miami, Fla.

Miss Dettweiler had no trouble with Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill., winning eight of the first nine holes with a two-over-par front nine to triumph 7 and 6. Miss Guilfoil beat Aileen Ann Johnson of Urbana, Ohio, 6 and 5.

First Round Winners

Miss Wall was the only one able to match par—38—on the outgoing nine, but she needed all her skill to win over Mrs. Rudolph Homan of Cincinnati by 2 and 1.

Other first-round winners were Jeanne Cline, 17-year-old Bloomington, Ill., star; Dolly Schildmiller, youthful Cincinnati district queen; Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., Betty Jane Haemerle, the 15-year-old St. Louis entrant; Mrs. James D. Platt of Dayton, Ohio's medal-play champ; Sue Land of Richmond, Ind., and Mrs. Ralph Goodwin and Mrs. Burt Weil, both of Cincinnati.

Second-round pairings:

Miss Berg vs. Miss Cline; Miss Schildmiller vs. Miss Tainter; Miss Jameson vs. Miss Dudley; Miss Gardner vs. Miss Haemerle; iss Dettweiler vs. Miss Guilfoil; Mrs. Platt vs. Mrs. Goodwin; Miss Wall vs. Miss Land; Mrs. Weil vs. Mrs. Hill.

The 36-hole championship round will be played Saturday.

Manhattan Names Two New Coaches

NEW YORK (AP)—Milt Gantenbein, veteran end with the Green Bay Packers of the National Professional League, has been named end coach of football and Harry P. Baker has been appointed freshman basketball coach at Manhattan College, Herbert M. Kopf, director of athletics, announced.

Gantenbein played varsity football for three years at the University of Wisconsin and after that played regularly for Green Bay for 10 years.

Baker, former baseball and basketball star at Savage School, will continue to coach the Manhattan freshman baseball squad.

Helene Mayer Wins Sixth U. S. Crown

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Helene Mayer, San Francisco language instructor, won the National Women's foils fencing title last night for the sixth time since 1934 and interrupted New York's program of a championship a day inaugurated at the start of competition four days ago.

Mrs. Lizel Oppenheim, of Boston, finished fourth.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

How Browns Picked Sewell

For the benefit of those fans who may wonder how a big league baseball club goes about selecting a new manager, we offer the recent case of the St. Louis Browns.

When Fred Haney failed to get the most improved 1940 club in the American League off on the right foot this spring, President Don Barnes and Vice-President Bill DeWitt went into a huddle in search of a remedy. The huddle lasted for several weeks, and as is generally the case, the manager was the victim.

Wanted Catcher

But before dismissing Haney, there were other important moves to be made. The men who run the Brownie front office first decided that their weakest department was pitching. They felt that if the mound staff could be rallied in the near future, there would arise the possibility of a first division finish. On this theory they went in search of the type of man best suited to build a hurling group—a catcher, or a former catcher now coaching.

At this point the Brownie heads also agreed that their man should be an American Leaguer, particularly where he was succeeding Haney with the pennant race in progress. This, of course, immediately ruined any chance Rogers Hornsby or Pepper Martin may have had to move in at Sportsman's Park.

Field Narrowed

Barnes and DeWitt studied the complete American League roster, weighing carefully each name. No team was slighted. The Tigers, Red Sox, Yankees, Athletics, Senators, Indians and White Sox were investigated behind locked doors until the field was narrowed down to three applicants — Bill Dickey, Muddy Ruel and Luke Sewell. Dickey was soon eliminated because of his playing value to the Yankees. Ruel had to be forgotten when it became apparent how strong Muddy was in the Jimmy Dykes system. "If I let him go," said the manager of the White Sox, "I might as well quit myself."

Barnes then carried on negotiations with President Alva Bradley of the Cleveland club, requesting permission to approach Sewell with the managerial offer. At first Bradley would not listen. But the second call sent him to Manager Roger Peckinpaugh of the Indians. Peck, too, turned deaf ears on the proposition, but was eventually persuaded to give Sewell the chance.

Sewell, like his superiors at Cleveland, did not jump at the opportunity. He thought the matter over for a couple of days before accepting. In fact, most critics are still wondering why he elected to leave a fairly secure coaching post with a contending outfit, for the leadership of a team which finds it much easier to fire pilots than buy ball players.

This business of discharging the manager to cover up weaknesses on your ball club is a practice as old as the game itself. Fred Haney may not have been the best manager in the American League, but by the same rule he probably was not the poorest. He had his good points. Most of the ball players liked him, according to members of the Browns. And what is even more important, a lot of ball players think he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances when let out by Barnes and DeWitt.

Cash Lacking

To the support of Haney, who also was popular with the press, it can be pointed out that Walter Judnich has been out of the lineup with a shoulder injury; that George McQuinn has played with a handicap which affected his hitting; that Rip Radcliff flopped at the plate and had to be traded; that John Berardino has been playing with an injured knee; that Elden Auker has failed to maintain his 1940 pace, and that lack of fan support at the gate has kept the front office from spending money for fresh talent.

Perhaps Sewell will come through where Haney failed. Before the schedule has run out, Luke may be the American League's "manager of the year." But from this distance there is a suspicion he will soon wish he had remained on the Peckinpaugh staff. The months are long in St. Louis.

Bobby Riggs And Miss Bundy Win At Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, June 11 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago captured the Heart of America tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Frankie Parker, Altadena, Calif., 6-0, 7-5, 7-5. Riggs was seeded No. 1; Parker, who defeated him in the finals last year, No. 2.

A default gave the men's doubles title to Riggs and Gene Mako of Los Angeles. Bitsy Grant had to appear before his draft board in Atlanta and his partner, Jack Kramer of Winter Park, Fla., left to fill a tennis engagement at Milwaukee.

Dorothy Bundy of Winter Park beat Pauline Betz, also of Winter Park, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, for the women's title.

Miss Bundy and Miss Betz teamed to win the doubles crown from Catherine Malcolm of Chicago and Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Washington State And Stanford Lose

SEATTLE, June 11 (AP)—Stanford and Washington State College lost their appeals yesterday over suspension of freshman athletes.

Pacific Coast Conference faculty representatives upheld Commissioner Edwin Atherton in all 22 of his recent ineligibility rulings.

Atherton said the faculty men heard a review of seven of the eight cases at Stanford and of three of the four cases at Washington State where players were declared ineligible for enrolling in a manner in violation of the Atherton purity code.

No reviews were asked by Oregon in its six cases, or by Oregon State and Washington, who each lost two athletes. Atherton said it was unlikely those schools would press for a hearing.

Atherton said the Stanford freshman had been given "illegal grants in aid" and that the Washington State athletes received a reduction in fraternity charges for which they performed no work.

Rigney Deferred

CHICAGO (AP)—Johnny Rigney, 26-year-old Chicago White Sox pitcher, who was scheduled to enter army training June 20, has been granted a 60-day deferment at his own request.

Rigney's local draft board revealed that the big pitcher asked June 3 to be deferred on the grounds that he would "suffer individual hardship" if forced to enter the service at this time. Rigney pointed out that he would lose almost half of his annual salary and a chance to earn more under a bonus clause in his contract.

Three Homers in a Game

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Steve Greble, Amsterdam outfielder, tied the Canadian-American League record for home runs in a single game June 9 when he hit three round-trip blows. Amsterdam beat Three Rivers, Que., 9-1.

Alfred Morris Takes Lead In Senior Tourney

RYE, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Alfred M. Morris of Scarsdale, N. Y., who played in the tournament for the first time last year, posted a score of 38-38—76 over the Apawamis Club course yesterday to take the lead in the first round of the 37th annual championship of the United States Senior Golf Association.

Morris played in Class "E"—55 to 59 years—as did the only other players in the field of 195 to break 80 over the wind-swept course. Ralph Rooks of Providence, R. I., and Alvah H. Pierce, another local player, tied for second place with 79's.

The same group will complete their play in the 36-hole tournament and the second division of 126 players will shoot their rounds Thursday and Friday. In the latter division are Charles H. Jennings of Roaring Gap, N. C., winner for the past two years, and John K. Wadley of Texarkana, Ark., 1940 runner-up.

Findlay S. Douglas of New York, former national amateur champion and senior champion, turned in the day's third-best score, 80, to lead the 65-69 years group. Archibald M. Brown of New York topped the 60-64 group with 81; George A. Lackey of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and T. R. Blakeslee of the Race Brook Club in Connecticut tied for first in 70-74 years division with 87's and C. T. Jaffray of Minneapolis led the players over 75 with an 88.

Miss Jacobs Opens 19th Tennis Season

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, former national champion, began her 19th season of tournament tennis yesterday by beating Peggy Welsh, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0 in the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States grass court championships at the Merion Cricket Club.

Miss Jacobs, who now lives near Wilmington, lost the first game, then ran off 12 straight games to win in 23 minutes. She will try to enter the quarter-finals today by beating Ruth Dellinger, of Lancaster.

Seven others, including second seeded Hope Knowles, entered the quarter-finals yesterday. The other six are Madge "Bunny" Hawshaw, Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, of Boston; Argyll Rice, of Hartford, Conn.; Cecilia Riegel, Barbara Strobhar, and Mrs. John W. Clegg, Jr.

Two Canadian Teams Anxious to Compete

Two Canadian teams, the Laurel Ladies A. C., and the St. Clair A. C., both of Toronto, have notified the A. A. U. that they would like to compete in the women's National track and field championships at Ocean City, N. J., on July 5. However, exchange restrictions will not permit them to take any money out of the Dominion and they will not be able to compete unless some arrangements are made in the United States to raise a fund for their expenses. Since a Cuban team already has signified its intention of entering, the presence of the Canadian girls would give the meet more international flavor than it ever has had in the past.

Benefit Golf

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The number of golf clubs participating in the one-day national handicap tournament next Saturday for the benefit of the British War Relief Society has reached 500, it was announced today. The 500th club to enter the list was the Arlmont C. C. of Belmont, Mass. Clubs from 46 States, the District of Columbia and Canada are included in the 500 entries received so far and officials expect that the two States now missing, South Dakota and Nebraska, will be represented.

Philadelphia Scene Of Four One-Hit Victories

By the Associated Press

If baseball fans at Philadelphia don't get a no-hit game there this season they are going to be disappointed. Various National League pitchers already have provided four one-hitters at Shibe Park—and three of them have been crowded into the past eight days.

Hank Gornicki, St. Louis Cardinal rookie who since has returned to the minors, held the Phillies to a lone safety on May 3. Tommy Hughes of the Phils duplicated the trick June 3 against the Chicago Cubs. Three nights later Johnny Vander Meer of the Chincinnati Reds pitched what some of his teammates call his third no-hitter, giving the Phils one scratchy single.

Mueller Singled

Yesterday Lon Warneke, the lean veteran of the Cardinals, joined the society with a 3-0 shutout of the Phils in which the only blow was a single by Emmet Mueller, the home club's first man up in the opening inning.

The Cardinals themselves made just eight hits off Si Johnson and Bill Crouch, but these were all they needed to retain their hold on the National League lead.

There was some other fine pitching yesterday. Bob Feller achieved his 13th victory of the season and eighth straight by holding the Washington Senators to four hits while the Cleveland Indians slapped out a 4 to 1 decision. It was the 14th loss in 17 games for hapless Senators.

Steve Peek, rookie knuckleballer of the New York Yankees, had a one-hitter going into the ninth inning against the Chicago White Sox. He weakened to allow five singles and three runs in that frame, but the Yankees won easily, 8-3, and took over second place in the American League. John Rigney pitched scoreless ball for five innings, but in the sixth Frank Crosetti homered with the bases loaded and the Yanks batted around for five runs.

Tommy Bridges, the little veteran of the Detroit Tigers, put on a strikeout show against the Philadelphia Athletics, fanning 14, but tired badly in the late innings and had to be rescued by big Al Benton as Detroit won, 4-3. The triumph was achieved with two runs in the ninth on a pinch-double by Barney McCosky and singles by Pat Mullin and Charley Gehringer.

A night game between the Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns was postponed.

Dodgers Triumph

The Brooklyn Dodgers cut short their slump with a 4-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates, who were held to six hits by their old nemesis, Fred Fitzsimmons. Arky Vaughan hit a three-run homer to save the Buccaneers from a shutout. Dolph Camelli smashed his 13th round-tripper of the season for the Dodgers.

Johnny Vander Meer achieved his sixth success of the season by scattering nine hits as the world champion Cincinnati Reds beat the Boston Braves, 4-3, for their ninth conquest in 11 games and took over third place. Frank McCormick, gradually breaking out of his prolonged batting slump, hit three doubles to figure in all the Reds' runs.

Vern Olsen pitched the Chicago Cubs to an 11-0 shut-out of the New York Giants on seven well-spaced hits while his teammates waded into Fiddler Bill McGee Hank Leiber homered with the bases loaded and added a double. Bill Nicholson hit his 12th homer with two on. It was McGee's fifth straight loss as a Giant.

Did You Know?

On an attempted double steal, one runner cannot be credited with a stolen base if the other is caught.

Wood Is Second To Ben Hogan In Money Winnings

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Despite sensational victories in the Masters' tournament and the national open, Craig Wood still is a "great runner-up." He is second to diminutive Ben Hogan, the new "Hershey Hurricane," in quest of the top position in professional golf.

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A Tournament Director, here for the $5,000 Mahoning Valley open which starts Friday, announced the official figures: Hogan has won $8,517 since Jan 1. to $6,526 picked up by Wood.

Hogan was in the money in the national open to boost his consecutive string of pay-off places to 48. He is also leading the Harry Vardon Trophy race with 283 points, 19 in front of Wood. Ben's average of 70.58 strokes, over 51 rounds, is slightly ahead of Wood's 71.50 for 49 rounds.

Leading money winners:

Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., $8,517; Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., $6,526; Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., $6,061; Johnny Bulla, Chicago, $5,595; Byron Nelson, Toledo, $4,525; Lawson Little, San Francisco, $3,537; Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $3,455; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $2,625; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $2,494; Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., $2,125; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $2,025; Jimmy Demaret, Norton, Conn., $2,002.

Harry Vardon Trophy leaders:

Ben Hogan 288; Craig Wood, 269; Sam Snead 223; Byron Nelson 162; Clayton Heafner 188; Harold McSpaden 106; Paul Runyan 81; Horton Smith 72; Gene Sarazen 68; Jimmy Demaret 63; Ralph Guldahl 61; Willie Goggin 60; Ed Oliver 60; Denny Shute 60.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 10

International League

Buffalo 6, Jersey City 5.
Newark 8, Montreal 2.
Rochester 5, Baltimore 0.
Syracuse 6-2, Toronto 5-3.

American Association

St. Paul 4, Toledo 2.
Columbus 2, Minneapolis 1.
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 0.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 2, Los Angeles 1 (11 innings).
San Diego 5, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 10, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 10, Hollywood 3.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 3, Beaumont 2.
San Antonio 2, Fort Worth 0.
Tulsa at Shreveport, rain.
Dallas at Houston, rain.

Southern Association

Birmingham 2, Memphis 0 (6 innings, rain).
Atlanta 10-5, Chattanooga 7-5.
Knoxville 5-5, Nashville 3-2.
New Orleans 1-6, Little Rock 0-1.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 5, Hartford 3.
Springfield 9, Scranton 6 (13 innings).
Binghamton 11, Williamsport 0.
Elmira 7, Albany 0.

College Baseball

Results June 10

Cornell 10, Virginia 8.
Holy Cross 11, Boston College 2.
California 6, W. Michigan 4 (first game).
California 2, W. Michigan 1 (second).
West Haven 7, Yale 5.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	825,780
1941 volume to date	56,697,542
1940 volume to date	115,255,275

Stock Market Is Fractionally Higher Today

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — Minor upward movements gave a general lift to the stock market today.

Fractional gains were the rule toward the last hour, although many shares failed to maintain the levels reached in yesterday's boost. Transactions were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

On the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas, North American Aviation, Western Union, du Pont, Texas Corp., Great Northern preferred and Loft, the last reaching a new 1941 high.

Jones & Laughlin preferred, after early strength, slipped off, then started upward again. Others which were backward from time to time included Consolidated Edison, Johns-Manville and International Paper preferred.

Operators, pleased yesterday with the Government's firm action against defense strikes, awaited the outcome of the aluminum strike in Cleveland.

In the curb, declines were recorded for Hubbell, Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil, American Gas and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Irregular

The bond market fluctuated unevenly in a narrow range today with some rails making the best showing on the upside as the final hour neared.

Adding fractions to Tuesday's substantial gains were, among others, Montana Power 3¾s, Pennsylvania General 3½s, Pere Marquette 5s, Shell Union 2½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Great Northern 4s, Rock Island General 4s and American Telephone 3¼s.

Lagging for minor losses or holding unchanged most of the time were International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Consolidated Oil 3½s and Republic Steel 4½s.

Several Japanese issues proved hard to get except at substantial advances. Included were Ujigawa Electric Power 7s, Shinyetsu Electric 6½s and the Government 6½s. Italian 7s and a few South American loans also were higher.

U. S. Governments were quiet but maintained a steady undertone on both the stock exchange and over the counter.

Canada Puts Iron And Steel Under Priorities Plan

OTTAWA (CP)—All orders on the books of Canadian pig-iron producers as of June 9 are to be cancelled to conserve iron and steel for essential war industries, H. D. Scully, Steel Controller, announced.

New customer orders must be forwarded to the Steel Controller for approval, which will be given, Mr. Scully said, on the following preference basis:

1. Castings required for war work.

2. Castings required by transportation systems, mining and petroleum industries, and public utilities.

3. Castings for agricultural implements, and the pulp, paper, and lumber industries.

4. Castings not otherwise classified.

"An acute shortage of pig-iron has existed in Canada for some time," Mr. Scully said, "but we felt that control measures should not be instituted until a thorough statistical summary of production and consumption had been completed and meetings held with the foundrymen and blast furnace operators.

"Under the control plan," Mr. Scully said in a letter to iron and steel foundries, "pig-iron will not be available to foundries from the steel company of Canada, Ltd., but all orders approved will be filled either by the Canadian Furnace, Ltd., at Port Colbourne, Ont., or the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Selling of wheat based on the government's optimistic forecast of U. S. production this season caused prices to slip a cent or more at times today.

The government's increased estimates of winter as well as spring wheat harvests more than offset recent reports of crop damage in the far southwest due to wet weather, delaying harvest and spreading rust.

Buying on the recovery was based partly on forecast of more light showers in parts of Kansas and Missouri but Oklahoma was promised clear skies.

Some purchases were credited to mills and, traders said, the fact that the loan rate is well above Chicago prices had a stabilizing influence.

Living Costs Rise 0.6 P. C. During May

NEW YORK (AP)—The cost of living of wage earners' families in the United States increased 0.6 per cent during May, the Industrial Conference Board said in its monthly survey. Increased food prices were said to be largely responsible for the higher living costs.

Living costs were 2.6 per cent greater than in May, 1940, and 21.9 per cent higher than in April, 1933. They still were 11.7 per cent lower than in May, 1929, the report said.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	*2	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Jun10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	11	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6¼	6	6⅛	Jun10
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	13	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	154	153	153	—1
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	26	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	80	80	78½	Jun10
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	29	28⅝	29	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun 6
56¼	44	Amerada Cp (2)	8	57	56½	57	+ ¾
17⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	45½	45	45½	+ ½
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	3	36	36	36	+ ¾
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	13	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y26
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	41	29⅞	28½	29½	+ ¼
72½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	8	72¼	72¼	72¼	
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Jun10
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	5	4⅞	5	Jun 9
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	15	15	15	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	9	1	¾	1	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4	4	4	
5⅝	3⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6¼	6	6⅛	Jun10
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	13	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	154	153	153	—1
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	26	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	80	80	78½	Jun10
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	29	28⅝	29	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun 6
56¼	44	Amerada Cp (2)	8	57	56½	57	+ ¾
17⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	45½	45	45½	+ ½
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	3	36	36	36	+ ¾
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	13	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅜
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72½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	8	72¼	72¼	72¼	
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Jun10
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	5	4⅞	5	Jun 9
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	15	15	15	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	9	1	¾	1	+ ¼
5⅛	2¾	Am Gas & Elec	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅛	3⅛	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 5
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	16	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	11¼	Am Ice	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 9
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21	21	21	Jun10
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	Jun10
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	16	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	*9	88	87	88	+1½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	11	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	5⅛	5	5	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	13	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	33¼	33	33¼	+ ½
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	6	29¼	29	29	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	18	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	12	14½	14¼	14⅜	
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	Jun10
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	31	41⅞	40¾	41¾	+ ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	146	146	146	Jun 7
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	4	44	42¾	44	Jun10
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	12	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89	87¼	89	Jun10
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	11	160¼	159¾	160¼	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	65	64¼	65	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	11	66½	65	66½	+1¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	Jun 7
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	—3
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	6	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
60¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	3	60	59¼	59¼	—1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	83	27½	27	27⅜	+ ¼
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	Jun10
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jun10
5½	4	Armour Ill	17	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	3	56½	56¼	56½	— ⅜
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb15
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	7	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
87⅜	67⅛	Arnold C (½g)	8	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
68¾	41¼	Artloom (3⅜g)	1	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅛
75⅜	58⅜	Assd Dry Goods	17	8	7⅞	7¾	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Jun 9
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	23	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	68½	67¾	67¾	— ⅝
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	13	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	10	21⅝	21	21	+ ½
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	35	31½	30¼	31½	+1½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	21	21⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Jun10
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	63½	63¼	63½	Jun10
8	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	5	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	19⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	11	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 9
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	18	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
1033⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	1033⅛	1033⅛	1033⅛	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	14	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	6	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	Jun10
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	28	74½	74	74⅛	+ ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122⅛	122½	+ ½
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	8	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	14⅜	15	Jun10
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	29	16¼	15⅞	16	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	28¾	28	28¾	Jun10
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	20½	20⅛	20½	Jun10
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	12	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	3	17⅜	17½	17⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 4
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	11	20⅞	19¾	20	+ ½
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	+1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jun10
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10¾	10½	10¾	Jun10
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	+1¾
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9¼	9	9¼	Jun10
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry (60)	22	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 9
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27	27	27	Jun10
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
62¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	62½	61⅞	62½	+ ½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ¾
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	21	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	6	9⅞	9¾	9½	— ½
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun10
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun10
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ½
6⅞	4⅛	Cent Violetta S	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	12	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
53⅜	27⅝	Cert-teed Prod	2	33⅜	31⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun 9
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	14	37⅜	37	37¼	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	+2
3	2¼	Ches Corp	35	3	3	3	Jun10
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Chi Great West	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	11	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6	6	6	Jun10
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	4	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅝
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	2⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¾	¼	¼	Jun 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅞
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	38	59⅜	58⅛	59⅛	+ ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun10
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	6	31	30¼	30¼	Jun 6
33¾	24½	Clev Gr B (.40g)	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¾
37⅞	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	12	37¾	37⅜	37¾	
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	*5	90	89⅞	90	+1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	4	14	13⅞	14	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 4
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	2	17	16¾	17	+1
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
47⅜	21½	Col G&E (.10g)	11	3¼	3	3	— ¼
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75	74½	75	Jun 5
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	7	41½	43⅜	41½	Jun 9
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	— ½
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (A)	2	73¾	73¾	73¾	Jun10
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	15	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Jun 4
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	*2	103	102½	103	Jun 9
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	71	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	12	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	4	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
33	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	31	32⅝	32	32⅛	— ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	2	11	11	11	Jun 9
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9½	8⅛	Consol Cig pf

Commerce and Finance

Close to 100,000,000 Bu. Increase in Wheat Crop Indicated

Business and Industry

Buy Coal Now Is Advice Of U. S. Officials

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Already confronted by threatened restrictions on gasoline, heating oil and electric power, householders over the nation were admonished today to "buy coal now" lest they face a shortage of this fuel also next winter.

Foreseeing a "very grave danger" of a deficiency due to the defense strain on transportation facilities, a Government statement last night urged summer buying and storage of coal "as a direct and substantial aid to national defense."

"If consumers do not buy now they may be in trouble later," said Paul Sifton, acting director of the Consumers Counsel, Federal agency set up to protect bituminous coal users.

Must Use Less Gasoline

Meanwhile, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes stopped speaking of the prospective oil shortage merely as "probable" and bluntly announced that people of the eastern seaboard will have to get along with less gasoline for their cars and probably less oil to heat their homes. Mr. Ickes is defense petroleum administrator.

The oil shortage is threatened by transfer to British service of tanker ships normally used to move petroleum from the Gulf ports to the East.

"All of us," Mr. Ickes said, "can save on the gasoline that we consume in our automobiles, 1. By reducing our driving speeds, 2. By refraining from non-essential driving, 3. By less hasty get-aways in city traffic, and 4. By adjusting our cars for maximum fuel efficiency so that no gasoline will be belched through the exhaust pipe."

Plea to Buy Coal Early

As to the prospect of home heating plants going short on oil, he suggested that "all of us see that his oil burner is in good condition," and added: "It will be healthier, too, and more economical if we keep our homes a little cooler next winter."

The plea for immediate buying of coal was issued by the consumers counsel, with endorsement of the Offices of Production Management, Transportation Co-ordination, Price Administration and Consumer Supply. It mentioned only the possibility of shortages for home use, and mentioned no probability of a deficiency in the supply for defense industry.

Mr. Sifton said that if the "buy coal now" campaign goes over "a coal shortage may be avoided."

The greatest danger of coal shortages was said to be in the East, some portions of the Middle West and numerous localities where coal is not moved by truck.

New Dimension in Economics Today Technologic Adventure

Third of a series of four articles discussing the future economic pattern of the United States.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK— In the two previou articles it has been pointed out that "the shape of things to come" in American economic life is likely to follow, not the lines of Socialist theory, but those laid down by military requirements for "full-out" economic activity. And it was shown that these requirements, while hastening us toward strong government, will probably also release new economic energies and so provide new kinds of freedom to offset loss of the old.

The new nature of modern war, so different from that of the World War as air transport is from the horse and buggy, requires the discovery of new dimensions and freedom in national effort. Of what type will these be?

New Dimension in Economies

Of course the most obvious one is re-employment. Millions of men have already been given work and millions more men and women are likely to be. But this was done during the World War I—and it must be quite clear now that a mere repetition of the World War I effort is not enough. War is being fought not so much on a new scale as in new dimensions.

The first World War was still fought in the nineteenth century tradition of the mass army, and its industrial counter-part might be considered as mass production in heavy volume, with little accent on technical innovations. But this war is being fought by repeated military innovation, and its economic counterpart must be the release of inventive powers and technical imagination in an unprecedented way.

This new dimension of economics is foreshadowed in the military field by the Germans in such technical innovations as the novel use of tanks, parachute troops, gliders, uncoded radio communication between battle units, air-borne artillery, etc. They have made warfare as flexible a business of innovation as advanced American industrial practice in such field as synthetic organic chemistry, and as American industrial practice would be in automobile-building if the time-lag in public taste did not have to be considered.

Change Meets With Resistance

During the World War invention was used only to a limited extent, and subject to almost unbelievable obstruction on the part of military men themselves. The long efforts of Winston Churchill to win the British command to proper exploitation of the newly invented tank are now well known, together with the untiring efforts of Lloyd George to overcome the resistance of Kitchener to adequate arming of the British forces with machine guns, and the efforts of French civilians and politicians to force the French command to rely on machinery instead of manpower attrition to win the war.

In the end, industrial mass-production was widely used during the World War in the form of mass armaments, but technical adventuring, in the form of repeated innovations in weapons was hardly coming into its own when the Armistice was signed, except in military aircraft. Thus the true innovation of the present war does not consist in particular innovations, but in innovation itself.

This change has its industrial and economic parallel in the regular and habitual use by industry of research departments and laboratories. During the nineteenth century research and invention was a haphazard process, the products of which were taken up by industrialists more or less by competitive accident. The introduction of regular paid and salaried research staffs, devoted to the task of rendering existing processes and products obsolete by the development of new and better ones, is a twentieth century economic innovation which, by and large, the Germans have been the only ones to convert to military uses. Thus it may be said of modern warfare as, in part, it has been possible to say of modern industry, that the only element which does not change is the element of change itself.

For a realization of the essential difference between the two wars—and its meaning for economics—it is only necessary to recall how in the last war the high commands on both sides put their ultimate hope in mere mass attrition of the enemy by weight of numbers, whereas obviously the ultimate hope of military commands in this war must be to top every innovation of the enemy with some new machines or methods which outmode his. In the last war mass production was the sole key to victory: in this war another key is also necessary—unremitting technical innovation.

America Has the Key

If America ever gets around to use it, this country possesses that key, for the habit of industrial innovation is traditionally American. American corporate managements were the first in the world to develop the industrial tradition of ignoring industrial traditions. Only the Germans approached them on this score, particularly in the chemical industry. American corporate managements even in the recent depressed years annually diverted about $1,000,000,000 of "stockholers' money" into such research as would outmode their own products and property. Most military inventions, including the Maxim gun, the submarine, the airplane, and the dive-bomber, are American inventions.

The new dimensions of military power opened up by the marriage of invention to war seem hardly realized yet in the democratic countries, including the United States. Except for the rifle-gun and certain use of artillery, the innovations of the American Revolution and of the Napoleonic wars were almost entirely in the methods of handling and deploying men.

Neither the Civil War nor the Franco-Prussian war were marked by outstanding mechanical innovations. The lessons of the Monitor and the Merrimac, for instance, were almost ignored. Inventors in the United States like John Stevens strove in vain to interest the American armed services in ironclad warships and steam propulsion. As late as the World War, not only was there no interest on the part of high military men in the possibilities of new invention, nor anything like a "research department" in military technique, but what inovations finally were adopted were practically forced on the military men against their own worse judgment.

Says Alfred Vagt in "History of Militarism," "Twice the British War Office rejected a quick-firing trench mortar, the so-called Stokes gun, which Munitions Minister Lloyd George had to force upon it after the Germans led the way. . . Kitchener declined the tanks as 'pretty, mechanical toys.' . . . It was difficult to get them adopted even by a few English generals, despite the fact that the promoters of tanks were officers, for such officers were juniors and mere engineers. . . . It was not . . . sentimentality that led military men to waver in adopting new instruments of death and destruction. It was their preoccupation with traditional routine; they were immersed in obsolete theories and also heavily bureaucratised. . . ."

Technical Venturing to Rule

It has remained therefore for the present war to show the possibilities in a thoroughly plastic and flexible concept of war-making, and in large part even in America the idea of continuous technical change, of habitual habit-breaking, is hardly appreciated, though likely to evolve into the most revolutionary result of the war.

But habits of military innovation also require habits of industrial innovation. They may require, for instance, the paralleling in every industry, under economic pressure to get out the goods, of the same habitual change that so far is chiefly characteristic of the airplane industry and to a lesser degree of the automobile industry. This new and revolutionary dimension of full-out warfare may force on industry the repeated problem of whether to abide with a model long enough to get mass production, or whether to move on to a newer and more efficient model.

And this habit of technological adventure is likely to spread until it reaches industries not traditionally related to war. It might mean, for instance, getting the building industry out of the rut of present-day handicraft construction, and then keeping it from falling into the rut of some future construction methods.

Such a military and social change must involve the scrapping of certain previous inhibitions—if technical adventuring is to be freed.

The quota systems which protect inefficient producers against technically adventurous low-cost innovators must go by the board, together with limitations on new method imposed by labor unions, and the general resistance to technological advance and labor-saving machines which has been gathering weight in recent years. There must come new methods of promotion, by which technical adventurers will have greater authority at the expense of stockholders, tired managements, government bureaucrats, labor unions, and so on.

Engineers to the Top

There must be greater use of promotion on the basis of ability instead of seniority. It all means, in the last analysis, the direction of industry and economic society by engineers and engineering-minded persons rather than by persons particularly gifted with acquisitive instincts, whether owners, speculators, labor officials, or politicians. It means that the peculiar attitude of Americans among nations must be further accentuated, in that they ask of a person, "What can you do?" rather than "Who are you?" or "How much have you?"

That this must be true in the armed forces has already been made obvious by the Germans. "War," Moltke said, "is a succession of expedients," and it never was so true as today, and never before was true in a technical sense, but only in a tactical sense. But with the dependence of successful war on industry back home, it has become equally true of economics in an endangered society.

The break-down of the caste system in the British economy, for instance, has been rapid in the last 18 months, and patently necessary, in order to make way for men like Churchill, with technical daring and industrial and economic know-how, ready to follow the line of least mechanical resistance into a succession of technical expedients, and willing to apply the pragmatic test to all economic conventions.

This is a good thing. Really creative personalities can come into their industrial own only under such circumstances. Industrial production is creative, whereas warfare is destructive; but they share the important peculiarity that those who engage in them are occupied in virtually the only major professions whose success is not gained by the defeat of other members of the same social group. Therein these professions chiefly differ in social meaning from those of politicians, organizers, traders, and even lawyers, and that makes it likely that industrial innovators will probably gain the same social release, during the emergency, as military innovators should. It will then be up to the country, after the war, to continue the industrial adventure of habit-changing if it likes the results.

12 P. C. Gain In Wheat Crop Now Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—A wheat crop of 910,699,000 bushels, surpassed only five times in the country's history, was said by the Agriculture Department to be indicated by conditions June 1. However, reports have told of some local damage from excessive rains since then.

The indicated crop would be 12 per cent larger than last year's 816,698,000 bushels and far above a 1930-39 average of 747,507,000 bushels.

The estimate included 697,692,000 bushels of winter wheat and 213,007,000 bushels of spring wheat. For the former, this was an increase of 45,000,000 bushels over a month ago and compares with last year's production of 589,151,000 bushels. It was the first forecast on spring wheat.

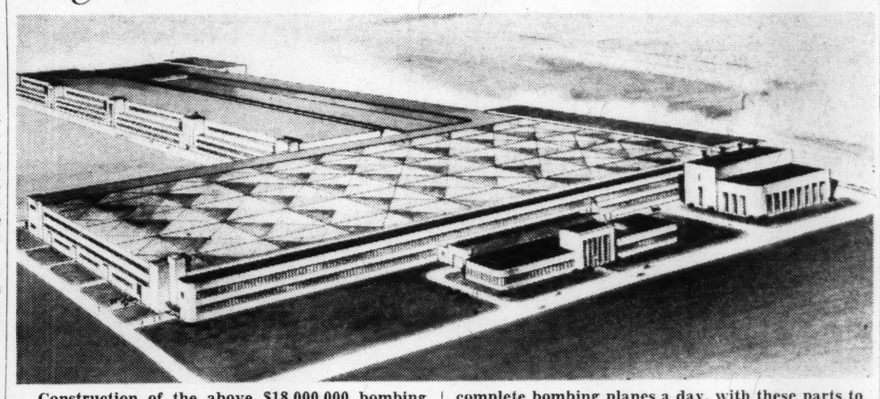
If borne out, the department's forecast would give the country a total supply of nearly 1,300,000,000 bushels—including a surplus of about 385,000,000 bushels from previous crops—to meet a normal need of about 700,000,000 bushels.

Winter wheat production indications a month ago were for 653,105,000 bushels. The crop was 569,151,000 bushels last year and the 1930-39 average production was 569,147,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest this year is 40,313,000 acres, or 111.5 per cent of the 1940 acreage. Indicated yield is 17.3 bushels to the acre, compared with 16.2 bushels a month ago, 16.3 bushels last year, and 14.4 bushels, the 10-year average.

Spring wheat prospective acreage as reported in March was 17,137,000 acres, compared with 18,547,000 acres planted for the 1940 crop, and 21,762,000 acres, the 1930-39 average acreage. Production of spring wheat was 227,547,000 bushels last year from the 17,356,000 acres harvested, 181,694,000 bushels from 15,404,000 harvested acres in 1939, and averaged 183,619,000 bushels from 17,416,000 harvested acres in the 10 years, 1929-38. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 87 per cent of a normal, compared with 88 per cent a year ago, and 74 per cent, the 1930-39 average.

Rye production is indicated as 44,828,000 bushels, compared with 45,623,000 bushels a month ago, 40,601,000 bushels last year, and 38,472,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Acreage for harvest this year is 3,527,000 acres, or 110.5 per cent of the 1940 acreage. Indicated yield is 12.7 bushels per acre, compared with 12.7 bushels a year ago, and 11.2 bushels, the 10-year average.

Huge Ford Bomber Plant Under Construction



Construction of the above $18,000,000 bombing plane factory for the Ford Motor Co. is under way on a tract two miles square at Willow Run, a rural community 25 miles from Dearborn, Mich. From this huge plant, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, will come complete sub-assemblies and parts—with exception of the four engines—for the giant Consolidated B-24D bomber.

Plans now worked out between Ford and the Government call for production of parts for five complete bombing planes a day, with these parts to be shipped to Government final assembly plants at Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas.

However, provisions have been made by Ford engineers for final assembly of the bombers at Willow Run, should the Government step up its demand for the long-range, heavy-duty, 28-ton B-24D planes. The site was selected because it permits easy and rapid plant expansion to meet any future production needs. The B-24D is regarded as the world's most formidable bomber.

More Items Under Export Licensing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bismuth, natural gums and resins and zirconium were placed under the export licensing system by Presidential proclamation.

The White House said their exportation must be controlled "due to the accelerating needs of the national defense program." The control over the three materials becomes effective July 2.

Philadelphia Bonds Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and Lehman Brothers of New York are head of a nationwide banking group comprising 39 investment firms and banks, offering to the public one of the largest municipal refinancing operations on record. Holders of $131,064,000 City of Philadelphia bonds are being offered the opportunity to exchange their holdings for bonds of a new refunding issue.

The offer, provided for in a comprehensive refinancing plan just adopted by the city, is made to holders of certain bonds of the city which become optional for redemption by the city from 1942 to 1947 inclusive.

There are $164,249,700 principal amount of these bonds outstanding and eligible for exchange for the new refunding bonds, but the amount to be exchanged is limited to $131,064,000.

The interest rates of the various series of new bonds will be the same as that of the old bonds for which they will be exchanged, up to the first optional redemption date of the old bonds. Thereafter the various series of the new bonds will carry lower interest rates but will have later optional redemption dates than the bonds for which they will be exchanged.

The new bonds will be dated July 1, 1941 and will mature at various dates from Jan. 1, 1949 to Jan. 1, 1973 inclusive.

For the convenience of the bondholders and for reasons of marketability, each refunding bond will bear two sets of coupons, one set (designated "A Coupons") will be at the rate of interest specified in said schedule for the period from the first optional redemption date of the outstanding bond exchanged therefor and will cover the whole life of the refunding bond. The other set (designated "B Coupons") will cover the period to the first optional redemption date of the outstanding bond exchanged therefor and will be at a rate equal to the difference between the rate borne by such outstanding bond and the rate of the A Coupons.

Members of the group of investment firms and banks which have been designated agents of the city to effect the exchange of the new bonds, are as follows: Bankers Trust Company; Blyth & Co.; The First Boston Corporation; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co., and others.

Int'l Paper $26,000,000 Issue Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Paper Company has sold privately to four insurance companies $26,500,000 first mortgage 3⅜s per cent mortgage bonds at a price of 100, Richard J. Cullen, paper company president, announced.

The bonds, due in 1956, were distributed as follows: Equitable Life Assurance Society $12,500,000; Metropolitan Life, $9,000,000; John Hancock Mutual Life, $3,500,000; Massachusetts Mutual Life, $1,500,000.

Mr. Cullen said the financing represented a further important step in simplifying the company's capital structure, and also provided "a permanent medium for handling future bond capital requirements."

Of the proceeds, $4,500,000 will be used for additions and improvements to the properties of Southern Kraft Corp., a subsidiary. The remainder will be applied in part to redemption of outstanding 4½ per cent bonds of the Southern Kraft Company and the refunding of $9,187,500 of the parent company's secured bank loans.

Power Production Highest in History

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's electric power consumption in the first week of June reached the highest level in history, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The outturn of 3,059,865,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,924,460,000 (revised) for the holiday week ended May 31, a gain of 4.6 per cent, and 2,598,812,000 for the like period in 1940, a rise of 17.7 per cent.

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MAVIS TALCUM

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 168

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1941.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer

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THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable July 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., June 18, 1941.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

June 6, 1941.

FOURTH IN 9 YEARS

Federal estate taxes were increased 10 per cent in June of last year — the fourth increase in nine years. Increasing taxes emphasize the wisdom of proper planning for the most economical transfer of your estate. . . . A Shawmut "Estate Analysis" will help show you how your estate program may best be arranged to meet modern conditions.

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$131,064,000

City of Philadelphia Bonds

Offer of Bond Exchange

The City of Philadelphia has adopted a Refunding Plan whereby the holders of certain of its bonds which are optional for redemption by the City between 1942 and 1947 inclusive are offered by the City, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the said Plan, the opportunity to exchange such bonds up to a maximum principal amount of $131,064,000 for a like amount of Refunding Bonds.

The City has entered into a Refunding and Exchange Contract with Drexel & Co. and Lehman Brothers, acting on behalf of themselves and associates, as constituted from time to time, hereinafter called the "Group," wherein the Group has been designated the exclusive agency of the City for the purpose of effecting the Plan. Pursuant thereto this Offer of Bond Exchange is made through the members of said Group herein listed:

Bankers Trust Company, New York
Biddle (Moncure) & Co., Philadelphia
Biddle, Whelen & Co., Philadelphia
Blyth & Co., Inc., New York and San Francisco
Brown (Alex) & Sons, Baltimore
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, New York
Chemical Bank & Trust Company, New York
Clark (Charles) & Co., New York
Clark (E. W.) & Co., Philadelphia
Collings (C. C.) and Company, Philadelphia
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia
Elkins, Morris & Co., Philadelphia
Equitable Securities Corporation, Nashville
The First Boston Corporation, Boston and New York
First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit
First National Bank & Trust Company, Minneapolis
Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia
Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, New York
Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, New York
Harris, Hall & Company, Chicago
Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York
Hutton (W. E.) & Co., Cincinnati
Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York, Boston and Philadelphia
Lazard Freres & Co., New York
Lehman Brothers, New York
Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh
Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Company, St. Louis
Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, New York
Moulton (R. H.) & Company, Los Angeles and San Francisco
Newbold's (W. H.) Son & Co., Philadelphia
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago
Phelps, Fenn & Co., New York
Reynolds & Co., New York
Rollins (E. H.) & Sons, Inc., New York
Smith, Barney & Co., New York
Stern Brothers & Co., Kansas City
Stroud & Company, Incorporated, Philadelphia
The Wisconsin Company, Milwaukee
Yarnall & Co., Philadelphia

For the terms and conditions of said exchange reference is made to said Plan and Offer of Bond Exchange, copies of which may be obtained from any member of the Group. Each Refunding Bond will not be subject to redemption until a date later than the first optional redemption date of the outstanding bond to be exchanged therefor, and will mature at a date earlier than the maturity date of such outstanding bond. Each Refunding Bond will bear interest at the rate borne by the outstanding bond to be exchanged therefor until the first optional redemption date of such outstanding bond, and thereafter at the lower rate as set forth in the Plan.

There are $164,249,700 outstanding bonds eligible for exchange, but the amount to be exchanged is limited to $131,064,000 and the opportunity to exchange will continue only so long as the applicable Refunding Bonds remain available for exchange. This offer may be terminated or changed without notice.

A fee at the rate of $10.00 per each $1,000 principal amount of Refunding Bonds to be issued in exchange for outstanding bonds must be paid by the bondholder. Bondholders or dealers desiring to take advantage of the opportunity to exchange may do so only through members of said Group, but a recognized dealer, cooperating with a member of the Group in effecting exchanges may be reallowed a portion of said fee.

No dealer, salesman or any other person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation other than those contained in said Offer of Bond Exchange or in said Plan, and, if given or made, such information or representation is to be deemed to have been given or made by such person acting solely for his own account and not as agent of the Group.

The Refunding Bonds are offered for exchange when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the joint approval of legality by Messrs. Townsend, Elliott & Munson and Messrs. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius of Philadelphia.

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR CASH

Members of the Group offer to purchase, subject to change without notice, outstanding bonds which are eligible for exchange at prices obtainable on application.

DREXEL & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS

Joint Managers

June 11, 1941.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Income Tax Exemptions Are Retained

WASHINGTON (AP)—Single persons making less than $800 and married couples earning below $2,000 would continue to be exempt from individual income taxes, under a decision by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Writing a $3,500,000,000 new tax bill to help finance the defense program, the committee voted to retain the current personal exemptions for all individual income tax purposes. This means also continuance of the present $400 credit for dependents, such as children.

Rates to Be Determined

(Of the 16,000,000 persons who filed returns this year on their 1940 income, only about half actually paid taxes, the remainder going tax free because the total of their exemptions, credits and deductions was greater than their gross income.)

New income tax rates, expected to be much stiffer than those now applying, were left to future determination.

In deciding to keep the personal exemptions at the present level, the committee followed Treasury recommendations against broadening the income tax base to include lower income brackets. The Treasury said present exemptions were low enough in the face of a danger of rising living costs.

Several committee witnesses, however, had recommended base broadening and some committee members had shown an inclination in that direction.

Retain Exemptions

The committee voted on Saturday to retain the present exemptions for surtax purposes. The vote was to keep them for normal taxes also, meaning they would be the bottom level for all individual income taxes.

Another committee decision reduces the total exemption of "heads of families," who are not husbands or wives.

At the present time, a widow who has one child is allowed $2,000 as "head of family" and $400 "credit for dependent."

The committee adopted a motion to disallow "the $400 exemption for the first dependent who makes it possible for the head of the family to qualify as such." This would cut the abovementioned widow's total exemption to $2,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Hair & Felt 2d pf	$4.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Blumenthal & Co (Syd) 7% pf	$3.50	Q	July 1	June 27
C Carb&Fdry cum pf	44c	Q	July 10	June 21
Foster Wheeler pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 16
Guilford Realty Co (Balt) 6% pf	75c		June 30	June 20
Hamilton United Thea Ltd. 7% pf	$1.25		June 28	May 31
Ill Iowa Pwr 5½% pf	75c		June 25	June 4
Keystone Tel Co of Ph $4 cum pf	50c		June 16	June 3
Mengel Co 5% pf	$1.25		June 30	June 16
Nat Supply 6% pf	$1.50		June 30	June 10
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½		June 30	June 10
Extra				
Robertson Co (HH)	25c		June 16	June 2
Sussex Tr (Del)	10c		June 30	June 10
Increased				
Gen Tel Corp	40c	Q	June 14	June 3
Pacolet Mfg Co	$3.50	S	June 10	May 21
Initial				
Boston Garden-Arena Corp pf	$6		May 28	May 26
Law (A'C) Leath Co	25c		June 20	June 2
South Jose Wat Wks 4¼% pf A	0.2963		June 1	May 20
Interim				
Bulova Gold D	$1.50		June 30	June 29
Imp Tob (Can)	90		June 30	June 6
Placer Dev Ltd	60c		June 30	June 20
Power Corp (Can)	15c		June 30	June 10
Irregular				
Bristol Brass	$1		June 16	May 31
Gen Am Transp	$1.50		July 1	June 3
Gen Refractories	25c		June 25	June 3
Hathaway Mfg	$2.50		June 2	May 15
Midvale Co	$2		June 30	June 14
Monarch Mills	$3		June 10	
Nat Oil Prod	35c		June 30	June 20
No-Sag Spring	50c		June 14	June 5
Perfect Circle	50c		July 1	June 17
Scranton Lace Co	50c		June 20	June 10
Sudbury B Mines	2½c		June 30	June 24
Welch Grape Juice	25c		June 20	May 29
Stock				
No Am Co	5%		July 1	June 10
Welch Grape Juice	5%		June 30	May 29
Regular				
Am Factors	10c	M	June 10	May 31
Do	10c	M	July 10	June 30
Am General Insur (Houston)	25c	Q	June 30	June 20
Atlantic Ref pf	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 3
B G Foods pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pr pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Baldwin Co 6% pf	Sept.			
A	$1.50	Q	June 14	May 31
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd	$1.50	S	June 30	June 9
Brazilian Tr Lt & P pf	$1.50	Q	July 2	June 14
Carthage Mills, Inc	50c		July 1	June 14
Do 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Do 6% pf B	60c	Q	July 1	June 14
Cent Pat Gold M	4c	Q	June 28	June 14
Chamberlin M W St	15c		June 13	June 6
Clearing Ma Corp	25c	Q	July 1	
Cons EdisonNYpf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	June 27
Daniels & Fisher Stss Co	50c	Q	June 15	June 5
Dewey & Almy Ch pf	$1.25	Q	June 16	May 29
Dow Coal pf	38c	Q	July 2	June 14
Ex-Cello Corp	65c		July 1	June 10
Field (Marshall) & Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 15
Hollander & Son (A)	25c		June 16	June 6
Hubbell (Harvey)	40c	Q	June 20	June 10
Indianapolis Water Co 5% pf, A	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 12
Johansen Bros Shoe Co, Inc	5c		June 2	May 28
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co	15c	Q	June 30	June 19
Kerlyn Oil Co A	8½c	Q	July 1	June 10
Leonard Refineries	5c		June 2	May 26
McGraw-Hill P	15c		July 1	June 19
Midland L & S (Port Hope, Ont.)	40c	S	July 2	June 14
Myers & Bro (F E)	75c		June 26	June 16
Nat Bd & Invest	25c	Q	June 21	June 10
Do 5½% pf A	$1.25	Q	June 21	June 10
N Y Mut Telegraph	75c	S	July 1	June 30
Northn Okla Gas	35c	S	May 31	May 23
Pennsylvania Tel Corp. $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 14
Peoples Natl Bank of Washington (Seattle, Wash.)	25c			
Do	25c	Q	June 30	June 25
Phila Suburban Water Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 12
Placer Develop Ltd	60c	S	June 30	June 9
Pneumatic Scale	30c		June 22	May 19
Power Corp of Canada Ltd	15c		June 30	June 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Ry Sv Okla pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	July 1
Ray-O-Vac Co	50c	Q	June 30	June 16
Ray-O-Vac Co 8% pf	50c	Q	June 30	June 16
Reynolds Met pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 20
RochesterTelCorp	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
RochesterTel pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
Roeser & Pendleton	25c	Q	July 1	June 10
S Jose Wat Wks	37½c	Q	June 1	May 20
Sec Accept Corp	25c	Q	July 1	June 10
Sec Accept 6% pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 10
So Penn Oil	37½c	Q	June 27	June 11
Southwstrn Portld Cem Co 8% pf	$2	Q	June 16	
Tide Water Assoc Oil pf	$1.126	Q	July 1	June 10
TorontoEllds4½% pf	66c	Q	June 7	May 30
Un Pacif ns Co	$1.50	Q	June 27	June 17
United Cn Co 6% pf	37½c	Q	June 1	May 20
United Universal Slide F. on each 5 shares N. Y. Mdse. Co				

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2¾s 54-51	109.29	109.29	109.29
1 2½s 54-52	104.14	104.14	104.14
3 2⅞s 60-55	110.27	110.27	110.27
40 2½s 58-56	103.16	103.16	103.16

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	54¼	54¼	54¼
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88½	88⅛	88⅛
2 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Alleghany 5s 50 st	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	107¾	107¾
14 Am&For P 5s 2030	55	54¾	54¾
14 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	102¾	102¾
4 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	102	102	102
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	110	110	110
4 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
10 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	105¾	106
5 AT&SF 4s 65	109⅛	109	109
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
2 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9 AC Line 1st 4s 52	76½	76½	76½
3 AC Line 4½s 64	65	65	65
1 AC Line 5s 45	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51 st	47	47	47
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 46B	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
6 Bell TPa 5s 60C	132	131¾	132
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	100⅞	101
63 Bost&Me 4½s 70	29	28⅝	28¾
5 Bost&Me 4s 41	68½	68	68
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Buf R&P 5? st	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
3 Buf C R&No 5s 34	51½	51½	51½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	46½	46½	46½
11 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
14 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	99½	99½	99½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Can Nat 4½s 46	107	107	107
4 Can Pac 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	78	78	78
1 Can Pac 4s perp	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	46	46	46
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
5 Celanese 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	55½	55¼	55½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14¼	14¼	14¼
14 Certain Te 5½s 48	75	84¾	84¾
7 C&O 4½s 96	84¾	84¾	84¾
14 C&O 3½s 96 D	131	130⅞	131
9 C&O ref 3½s 96 E	104	104	104
20 Chic&Alton 3s 49	105	105	105
3 CB&Q gr 4s 58	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83	83	83
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	82½	82½	82½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '71A	97⅞	97¼	97¼
7 Chi & E Ill inc '97	92½	92½	92½
6 Chi Gt West 4s'88	24	24	24
38 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	67½	66¾	67
11 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	87⅞	83¾	87⅞
2 CM&SP 4¾s'89 F	21½	23⅜	23⅜
17 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	37¼	37¼	37¼
12 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	37	37	37
26 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37⅜	37	37⅜
12 Chi&NW 6½s'36	36½	36⅜	36½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
41 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
15 Chi&NW 4½s'87	25⅜	24⅜	24⅜
28 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	24½	24⅜	24⅜
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	16⅜	16¼	16¼
2 Chi & NW 4s'87	16½	16¼	16¼
3 Chi Ry 5s'27	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
3 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	127⅛	125⅜	125⅜
36 CRI & P 4s'88	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 CRI & P 4s'88 reg	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
10 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
16 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	19¼	19¼	19¼
7 CRI & P rfr 4s'34 ct	12	11⅝	11⅞
8 CT Hte & SE 1st 5s'60	10½	10¼	10½
1 CTH & SE inc 5s'60	64⅝	64⅞	64⅞
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108	107⅞	108
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	95½	95½	95½
Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
7 Childs Co 5s 43	32	31½	32
1 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅞	57¼	57¼
1 ClevCinTerm 5s 73	76½	76⅜	76⅜
2 ClevCinTerm 4½s77C	71	71	71
1 Col F&I 5s 43	105	105	105
10 Col&So 4½s 80	22½	22¼	22¼
9 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
49 ComlMack inc 6? ww	46½	44¾	46
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 ConEdis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 ConRys 4s 55	22	21⅞	21⅞
2 ConRys 4s 55 Jan	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	82½	83½
1 ConsumPow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 ConsumPow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
5 Cont'l Oil 2¾s 48	106	106	106
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97	97	97
19 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18	17⅞	18
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	19	19	19
1 Cuba RR 6s 46	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10 Cuba RR 5s 52	24	24	24
1 Dan&Nor 3s 70	106	106	106
10 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53¾	53¾
5 D&RG 4s 36	13¼	13	13
1 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
4 D&RG West 5s 78	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
6 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
10 Duquesne L 3½s 65	108	107⅞	108
54 Erie rfg 5s 67	23⅛	23	23
40 Erie rfg 5s 75	55	55	55
10 Erie gen lien 4s 96	106	106	106
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	90	89¾	89¾
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	78	78	78
2 Goth Silk Ind 5s 46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Gt Uor Ry 5½s 52	98	97¾	98
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
23 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101	100⅞	100⅞
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81¾	81¾	81¾
3 Gulf M & N 5s 50	90	90	90
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Gulf M & Oh Inc 2015	46⅞	46¾	46¾
2 Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54	103¾	103¼	103¼
33 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39¾	39½	39¾
19 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44¾	44¾
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10⅛	10⅛
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46⅞	45⅝	46⅛
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
7 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	45½	45½
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	47	46⅝	46⅞
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	53½	53	53½
4 IC&CSN&NO 4½s 63	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	45¾	45⅝	45¾
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	105½	105½	105½
9 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	13¾	13¼	13¼
17 Int HerMar 6s 41	38½	37	37½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	84⅜	84	84⅜
8 Int Paper 5s 47	105	104⅞	105
19 Int T&T 4½s 52	104¼	104½	104¾
17 Int T&T 5s 55	44¼	43¾	43¾
2 JamesFClea 4s 59	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
2 Jones & Lgh Stl 3¼s61	55½	55½	55½
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 K C South 3s 50	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	16½	16¼	16¼
4 Keith (BK) 6s 46	67½	67½	67½
11 Lac Gas 6s 42A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
22 Lac Gas 5½s 53	64	63¾	64
20 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	68	67	68
2 L E & West 2d 5s 41	67½	66⅞	67⅛
33 L S & M S 3½s 97	100	100	100
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	90½	90½	90¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70½	70½	70½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	69½	69½	69½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	57	57	57
1 Leh Val Coal5s 64 st	57	57	57
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	55	55	55
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	35	35
59 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	29¼	28¾	28⅞
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	55	55	55
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	126	126	126
5 Loew's 3¾s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Long Isl rf 4s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	90¼	85¾	95⅜
12 Louisiana & Ark 5s '69	124¼	124¼	124¼
4 Lou & N 5s 2003	87¼	87	87
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
1 Louis & N 3¼s 2003	91	91	91
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Louis & N 3¼s'50 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51½	51½	51½
9 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜
1 MSP&SSMarie 4s'46	31½	31½	31½
5 MSP&SSMarie5s'38	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11	11	11
6 MIK-Tex 5s '62A	29½	29⅜	29⅜
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12¼	12	12
13 M-K-T 4½s'78	26½	26	26¼
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	36⅜	36¼	36⅞
30 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	25⅜	25½	25⅜
64 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	22¾	22¾	23¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24¼	24¼	23¾
2 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 81	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	23⅝	23½	23⅝
5 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	17	17⅛	17⅛
8 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	106⅛	106½	106½
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
5 Mutual Fuel G 5s'47	40¼	40	40¼
20 Nat Dairy 3½s'60	115	115	115
3 Natl Steel 3s'65	104¾	104½	104¾
1 N EngT&T 4½s'61 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
8 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	77	77	77
2 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	106⅛	106	106
5 N Orl Term 4s'53	72½	72½	72½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	73	73	73
16 NY&Q'ns E&P 2¾s'65	421⅛	42⅛	42⅛
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	110¾	110¾	110¾
	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58¼	58¼
7 NYC cn 4s'98	62¾	62½	62¾
10 NYC 3¾s'46	94⅛	94	94¼
1 NYC cn 3¼s'52	61½	61½	61½
17 NYCS&HR 3½s'97	101	101	101
5 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	80	79⅝	79¾
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	65½	65½	65½
3 NYChi&StL 6s'41	61¾	61¾	61¾
5 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	99	99	99
8 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	74⅝	74¼	74⅝
1 NY Chi&StL 4s'46	62¼	61⅞	61⅞
2 NY Dock cv 5s'47	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	71	71	71
1 NY Edis 3½s'65	60½	60½	60½
5 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
18 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	55	55	55
19 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	26½	26	26
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	42	41	41⅛
16 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	25¼	25⅛	25¼
3 NY Steam 3⅛s 63	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	63⅜	6½	6½
12 Niagara Falls P3½s66	37⅜	37⅜	37¾
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103½	103⅛	103½
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104	104	104
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	66¾	66½	66½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047	58¼	58¼	58¼
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58½	58¼	58½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 97	53½	53½	53½
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	76½	76	76½
15 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	44¼	44	44
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114	114	114
1 Oregon-Wash 4½s 61	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	80½	80	80½
5 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	81¾	81¾	82
8 PanhandleE Pl 3s 60	102	102	102
5 Para Piet cv 3¼s 47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Pen Co 3½s 44 D	105	105	105
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Pen P&L 3½s 69	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113	113	113
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106	105¾	105¾
1 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅜	102¼	101¼
1 Pen RR 4½s 84E	192	192	192
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96	96¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Peo Gl&C Chi 4s 47	115	115	115
2 Peoria&East 4s 60	47	47	47
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	77¾	77⅝	77¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	65½	65½	65½
1 Phil Bal&W½s 4s 43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 PhilBs&W 4½s 81D	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Phila Co 5s 67	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
21 P Read C&I cv 6s 49	6½	6¼	6¼
13 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	24¼	23¾	24¼
31 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	103¾	103¾	103⅞
2 PCC&SL 4½s 42B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 58	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
9 Portri Gen E 4½s 60	82½	82¼	82⅜
2 PubSvcE&G 3¼s 2037	143⅜	143⅜	143⅝
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 RemRand 4¼s 56 xw	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 RepubSteel 4½s 61	104	104	104
5 RevereCopAG 3¼s 60	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 Rio Gr West 1st 4s	42	42	42
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	9½	9½	9½
16 RIArk&La 4½s 34	13½	13¼	13¼
5 SaguenayPow 4¼s 66	89	89	89
3 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	71¾	71	71
5 StLIMSMSs 48	35⅝	35½	35½
1 StLSF 5s 50B	12½	12¼	12½
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
44 StLSF 4½s 78	13½	13¼	13¼
25 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	13¼	13	13
3 StLSF 4s 50 A	12	12	12
21 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	11⅝	11½	11½
4 St L SW 5s 52	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
5 StLSW rfg 5s 90	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
2 StLSW 1st 4s 89	75½	75½	75½
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94	94	94
2 SeaAL cn 6s 45	6½	6½	6½
2 SeaAL 6s 45 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 ShellUn 2¾s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 ShellUn 2½s 54	98⅛	98	98
6 Silesian-Am 7s 41	84½	84	84
8 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106½	106½	106½
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53⅜	53	53
51 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞
54 Sou Pac 4½s 69	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67¼	66¾	67¼
6 So Pac cit 4s 49	49¾	49¾	49¾
85 So Pac 3¾s 46	67¼	66⅞	67¼
75 So Pac 4½s 56	54⅜	54½	54½
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	84¾	84¼	84¼
6 South Ry 6½s 56	87½	87¼	87¼
12 South Ry gen 6s 56	82	81¾	82
17 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92¼	92⅜
19 South Ry gen 4s

Safest Truck Driver

Gets Award for No-Accident Record

Edward Smithwick of Detroit (left) is honored by H. J. Jones, Chairman of the Safety Committee of the American Trucking Association, as the "safest truck driver in America." For driving 1,450,000 miles without an accident, Mr. Smithwick has earned the first membership in the Star Drivers Club, a national organization for greater highway safety, sponsored by the Trucking Association and the Unted States Rubber Company. He will receive a diamond insignia which hereafter will be presented to all truck drivers who cover 800,000 miles without a mishap.

Egypt Curbs British Army In Struggle to Keep It Free

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sympathizers. The mass basis for fifth-column work is supplied by the more than 500,000 Italians resident in Egypt, among whom the Italian consulates established an extensive organizational network under the aegis of the Fascists Abroad which correspond to the Foreign Bureau of the Nazi Party.

Whatever the full extent of their work, the fact remains that these agencies have succeeded in hiding hundreds of escaped Italian prisoners and smuggling them out of the country. Not even Russell Pasha—Sir Thomas Wentworth Russell, Cairo's vigilant and efficient English Chief of Police—has succeeded in breaking them up.

As fast as his men rounded up and jailed enemy aliens, Italians mostly, the Egyptian Ministry of Public Safety provided them with Egyptian citizenship papers and set them free through another door of the prison.

As recently as last fall there were regular news radiocasts from Cairo stations by Italian and German agents who rendered lurid details of British defeats for the benefit of listeners throughout the Arab world. Though these radiocasters have moved to Yemen and Iran, newspapers with a pro-Nazi twist still appear in Egypt and no one has the authority to interefere.

Axis Elements Entrenched

Pro-Axis elements are entrenched in every walk of Egyptian life from the palace down. Before the war, the German Consul in Cairo was one of King Farouk's close friends and a frequent traveling companion and even today the King numbers Italians among his most influential intimates. It was they who induced the King to throw over his ablest adviser and a loyal friend of Britain. Next it was they who prevailed upon the King to use his influence against a declaration of war, and who alienated the King more and more from Britain.

An amazing sidelight on these Axis intrigues in high places is provided by the seemingly preposterous story of the confidential copy of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's plan of campaign.

Typically, the projected operations against the Italians in the western desert were the main topic of Cairo shop talk long before the appointed time arrived.

One day the Egyptian Chief of Staff, Gen. Aziz el Masri Pasha, called at General Wavell's offices at General Headquarters and explained that both he and the King were interested in the plans for the coming offensive, since it bore so directly on the problems of Egypt's national security.

His Majesty, he added, would be infinitely obliged if General Wavell could provide him with a duplicate of his plan of operations. Naturally the contents would be treated as strictly confidential and guarded with the utmost secrecy.

The King's request was granted and a copy of the plan was delivered to him. The British, however, apparently mistrusted the Egyptian ability to keep anything secret, so instead of supplying an exact plan they compiled one that contained mistakes and inaccuracies in many essential parts. The precaution proved warranted. When British troops entered Tobruk in January they found this very copy of the plan lying in a desk drawer in the hastily evacuated Italian General Staff offices.

Charged With Treason

Resulting investigation led to Aziz el Masri's downfall and disgrace. On May 16, with two companions, he attempted to leave the country by plane but was pursued and forced down. He and his companions evaded capture at the time and hid in the desert until June 6 when they were tracked down. Aziz el Masri will be tried for treason but the other persons implicated in the scandal of the plan never have been punished, nor are they likely to be.

From such a situation it is apparent that an internal clean-up is indicated—starting at the top. One of the first steps for restoring health to the body politic would be a reinstatement of constitutional democratic government abrogated in December, 1937, when the King summarily dismissed Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, head of the Wafd, the major Egyptian nationalist party, dissolved the democratically elected Parliament in which the Wafd had an enormous majority, and installed a hand-picked Cabinet and Parliament of his own, a regime which has continued ever since.

The WAFD, the only Party with real popular backing, refuses to participate in the Government or co-operate in any way unless the present unconstitutional Parliament is dissolved and new elections held, which would give them a majority. Once in the saddle, they would demand from Britain certain guarantees regarding Egypt's postwar status and in return would see to it that Egypt fulfilled its obligations as specified in the treaty with Britain which they themselves negotiated.

The way would then be cleared fo. active Egyptian assistance to the Allied cause. But this is precisely what King Farouk and his pro-Axis friends are seeking to prevent.

British Push Offensive At Damascus and Beirut

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ful move to seize a country before the Germans could complete their own obvious designs on it—is one of the strangest wars that British Imperial troops have been called upon to fight in.

Meet Slight Resistance

In the entire British advance from the district around the ancient sea of Galilee to the Biblical city of Tyre, the only resistance encountered was a few shots fired at one town; and a section of road where a mine had been exploded, hardly impeding the advance.

It was this complete uncertainty of whether the French would fight that gave the campaign its novelty. Penetrating forces were hurling themselves against an unknown quantity which might be resistant, or yielding, or a baffling mixture of both. The strategy for the annexation of the country consequently was difficult to decide.

At the zero hour last Sunday a dozen parties of Australians especially picked for alertness in night maneuvers, stole up the coast of Palestine to capture the mined cliff in Lebanon which, if allowed to be blown up by the French would compel the whole force bound for Beirut to move on the city of Tyre from the inland rather than along the more direct sea road route from Naquara. They not only succeeded, but while the sea road route was being tested—and eventually discovered impassable—other advances were made from Metulla and Trans-Jordan. This writer moved across with the first Imperial armored units to test the true French sentiment.

Anxious for Test

Sliding through the majestic gorges where Lawrence's Arabs fought the Turks and the Germans during the World War, the questions on the lips of every man in the fast convoy of tanks, infantry trucks, artillery and ambulances were—would the French fight their former allies and what was the extent of the German military preparations.

In the cold clear moonlight on the mountain tops keen eyes searched Syria's contours for the answer. Even now the vanguard of these columns had swooped down on frontier posts and found the opposition very slight. Then they worked in for several miles so as to dislocate communications and mop up any resistance.

The columns moved over the rutted carpet which engineers had laid overnight from Palestine into Syria.

About the only stirring cavalry performance took place when a full charge was made after a small group of Lebanese cavalrymen who, however, managed to gallop off, eluding capture.

Take Up Pursuit

We followed them without delay. Through Lebanon's peaceful valleys where camel drivers and peasants saluted charmingly. We came up to them again where the town of Beitjebel twists its cobbled streets up the hillside.

"Vichy has sent orders ahead already," said someone as the crackle of machine-gun fire burst from the village.

When I entered the town the skirmish had resulted in only a couple of casualties on either side and a handful of prisoners. The Aussies were pursuing the defending Frenchmen who had ridden on once more.

According to one Australian's report the Frenchmen were rioting with local Arabs when he entered the village.

Speed Up Advance

It was an uneventful switchback over the blazing hills toward the Biblical city of Tyre. The French had retreated leaving evidence of but one attempt at obstructive demolition in the British path—at Tepneed where the steep road into town was ripped by a mine. It held up the transports only briefly.

Artillery and infantry moved quickly along toward the Lontes River, where French concentrations were reported.

The Australian Brigade operating in this sector had come prepared for much more resistance. They were welcomed exuberantly at all towns and villages here, and the populace generally was not unsparing in disparagement of the French policy.

Although aircraft played an obvious part, the RAF was reported on interception patrols off the coast toward the Dodecanese Islands and in the direction of Aleppo and Palmyra.

High State Court Clears Newspaper

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 11 (AP)—The Missouri Supreme Court dismissed contempt of court citations against the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and two of its staff members in an opinion upholding a newspaper's right to comment upon court decisions.

The late Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe in April, 1940, fined the Pulitzer Publishing Company, owner of the Post-Dispatch, $2,000, sentenced Ralph Coghlan, editor of the editorial page, to 20 days in jail and a fine of $200, and Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, cartoonist, to 10 days and $100 fine.

The convictions were based upon two editorials and an editorial cartoon criticizing dismissal in Judge Rowe's court of an extortion charge against former State Representative Edward M. Brady.

The Supreme Court held, however, that the newspaper's criticism was not comment upon a matter then pending before the Circuit Court and, therefore, such publication did not constitute punishable contempt.

"To rule otherwise would be to narrow the limits of permissible criticism so greatly that the right to criticize would cease to have practical value," the opinion said.

'Gas' Shortage Threatened In Eastern Canada

OTTAWA, June 11 (AP)—Canada definitely faces the prospect of a gasoline shortage in some areas, it was learned on high authority yesterday, and curtailment of consumption will be ordered in the near future.

Areas most affected are the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario and British Columbia, the Provinces most dependent on supplies brought to the Dominion by tanker.

The prairie Provinces are served in large measure from the Turner Valley oil fields and the United States by tank car.

Ontario gets most of its supplies from the Midwestern States by pipeline and tank cars but this supply will have to be used to cover a wider area than is customary and accordingly Ontario will feel the pinch to a certain extent.

George T. Cottrell, the Dominion's Oil Controller, has indicated a shortage was in prospect in some areas but here it was learned that Canada is planning to follow the lead of the United States in taking action to ensure supplies for essential use.

President Nominates McNair for Promotion

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff of the Army's General Headquarters, was nominated today by President Roosevelt for temporary promotion to Lieutenant General.

U. S. Bomb Sight in War?

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—A reliable United States source said today that a British bomber equipped with a United States-developed bomb-sight sank an Axis ship off the Dutch coast June 7 with a direct hit from 8,000 feet with the first bomb released.

This source said a United States civilian bomb-sight expert was aboard the bomber at the time.

The British have already reported use of the Sperry sight by their planes, but there is no indication the United States has given Britain the Norden sight.

[A secretary of President Roosevelt said last Nov. 21 that the nation's most efficient bomb sight remained a military secret and was not being released to Britain with bombing planes. He said they were equipped with the Sperry sight, which was considered "more or less obsolete" in relation to the Norden sight.

The newer apparatus, considered America's foremost military secret, was developed after 15 years' work in co-operation with the Navy Department. The Government has never announced where the sights, standard equipment on American war planes, are manufactured.

American officials said the Norden sight permitted spreading of a deadly bomb pattern over a small target from a great altitude.]

Meanwhile Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production, told the House of Commons that there still is a "bottleneck" in receiving and assembling increased deliveries of American aircraft.

He declared, however, that "all steps" are being taken to make the maximum number possible of aircraft available for operational flying without delay.

The Minister spoke after E. L. Granville, Liberal, had asked whether he did not believe "it would be worthwhile to have a separate organization of men who understand American aircraft and American methods."

The Minister said this "is being done."

Axis Seen Losing Arms Lead

QUEBEC, June 11 (AP)—A high official of the American Office of Production Management said yesterday the United States and Great Britain could exceed the armament output of the Axis nations "before very long."

John D. Biggers, Director of the OPM Production Division, made the statement in a speech prepared for the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and related that the United States had enlarged its armament program almost 10 times in the last year.

"Even this winter we did not believe we could spend more than $6,000,000,000 on armaments during the fiscal year ending this month," he said. "Happily this figure will be exceeded."

"Some time ago we planned to spend $17,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year and $23,000,000,000 during the following 12 months. Even if we pay out only $17,000,000,000 during the coming fiscal year, this figure, added to Britain's $15,000,000,000 and an additional $5,000,000,000 from the Empire, we get a total of $32,000,000,000 worth of war equipment produced to stop the Axis. This might possibly exceed the war effort.

"And we are still raising our sights in the conviction that we can, before very long, arrive at an overwhelming superiority over Axis production."

Mr. Biggers asserted that "almost every ship now building in our rapidly expanding yards is ahead of schedule at the present time." He added:

"North America — Canada and the United States, are fully embarked on a gigantic effort with one purpose—to win the war as quickly as possible and thereby remove forever the possibility of war reaching our own shores."

Canada Gets Yacht As Training Ship At Naval Barracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The 140-foot yacht, Pathfinder, well known on the Great Lakes for many years, recently arrived in Toronto to be used as a Government training vessel for the Training Naval Barracks. The yacht was handed over to the Government for the second time in 13 years.

In 1928 the Government purchased the yacht from James Playfair of Midland, and for some years it was used in patrol duty on the Atlantic Ocean, off Nova Scotia, particularly against the rumrunners. In 1933, Stuart Playfair and two Toronto yachtsmen bought the yacht back from the Government.

The Pathfinder has a beam of 18 feet and a draft of 8½ feet, and accommodation for 12 passengers and a crew of 11 when used as a pleasure yacht. It was originally purchased by James Playfair from J. W. Burnham of Chicago.

Government Cost Cut Urged to Aid Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, June 10—A two-cent reduction in the daily per capita cost of state and local government in the United States would pay the cost of a year's training for an army of 500,000 men, according to the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey here.

Foes of War Urge U. S. To Fight Naziism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—A plea to the United States "to stand ready to do its full and vigorous part toward the defeat of Hitlerism now," was issued through the New York Committee to Defend America by aiding the Allies today by 10 American liberals and Socialists who were outspoken in their opposition to the first World War, and who faced imprisonment because of their stand.

Recalling that during the first World War they were ousted from government posts, fined or imprisoned because of their denunciation of that war as "an imperialist struggle," they today see America faced with a "Nazi world counter-revolution that threatens democratic institutions in this country as well as in the rest of the world."

"This war is distinguished from those that preceded it," the statement says, "because Naziism and its allies, Fascism and Communism, seek to extend their systems of government to every part of the globe. The formidable Nazi military machine is the advance guard of a vicious counter-revolution which must be destroyed before the American people can once more proceed with its orderly pursuit of greater security and freedom.

"Today pacifism must give way to realism if man is to save his dignity and his cherished rights, and America must stand ready to do its full and vigorous part toward the defeat of Hitlerism now."

The statement was signed by August Claessens, Samuel Orr, Magistrate Charles Solomon, and Louis Waldman, four Socialists ousted from the State Assembly; Max Eastman, author, indicted under the antisedition laws; Joseph M. Caldwell, jailed with Eugene V. Debs; James O'Neal, friend of Mr. Debs; John Panzner, former Socialist candidate for Governor of Michigan; Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School, and William M. Reivo, Finnish Socialist, who was jailed during the last war.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MODERN cottages for rent or sale at Sea Pines, two near guest house; $450-$475, one on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, $1,000. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

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N. Y. C., E. 79th St.—Sublet July and August; cool, attractive 4-room apt., reasonable. Tel. RH. 4-3650. Write Box L-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, corner 117th St.—6-7 rooms, from $960; overlooking park; attractive layouts, some with south and park exposures; quiet. LESTER & LESTER, 2929 Broadway. UNi. 4-6180. N. Y. C.

450 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (Columbia vicinity)—7 rooms, 2 baths, from $1,560; wood-burning fireplaces; 3 rooms face Drive; attractive layouts, select tenancy. LESTER & LESTER, 2929 Broadway, UNi. 4-6180, N. Y. C.

106 AUSTIN ST., Newtonville, Mass.—6 or 7 rooms; oil heat; garage; 2 minutes to everything that Newtonville offers; $55. Bigelow 1215.

SUB RENT, Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass.; four-room apartment until October first. Tel. Beacon 2906, Mrs. Donald P. Leavitt.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Myles Standish Hotel, consisting of living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchenette and bath; light and airy; very reasonable rent for summer. See MR. HAUK, 1 Norway Street. Tel. Com. 4330, Ext. 315.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE on Lake Winnipesaukee for rent for season; 7 rooms and small guest house, garage; on Chase's Point, near Wolfeboro; one of the finest locations on the lake; $300 season. E. S. DROWNE, 32 Lakewood Road, Newton Highlands, Mass. Las. 3146.

COTUIT, MASS.—6-room, water front cottage, sun parlor, garage, completely furnished, all modern improvements. Apply to Henry I. Morrison, Cap. 7076 (Boston).

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 2749.

MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Cottage, 7 rooms, all conveniences; bathhouse and garage; through Labor Day $400. 8 Twelfth Road, Fieldston.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Modern 4-room furnished cottage, large porch, screens, awnings, garage, private river pool; cool, quiet; good commuting. Phone Watkins 9-5631, N. Y. C.

NO. EASTHAM, CAPE COD—Rent for season or month; 4-rm. shore cot., garage, screened porch, modern, $125 month. Wentworth, 132 Tonawanda St., Dorchester, Mass.

Local Classified (Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

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CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation. $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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347 Millburn Avenue

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS

Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry

HENKE'S, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves

WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser

24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe

Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.
Palm Beach Ties Manhattan Shirts

SUNDAY, JUNE 15th IS DAD'S DAY
SMART GIFTS THAT FATHER WILL APPRECIATE

Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
Swank Jewelry Interwoven Hosiery

MONTCLAIR'S
Only Side-Walk
Cafe Now Open
The Old Road Coffee House
80 Church St., Montclair, Mo. 2-9532
Established 1927

A General Insurance Service
All forms written, strongest companies
Edward B. Bradford
34 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Montclair 2-4933
Office, 84 Washington Street, Hoboken
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-2020—2021

TELEPHONE BLOOMFIELD 2-4987
PARK MANOR TEA ROOM, Inc.
"Foods that Satisfy"
Under Personal Direction of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Morris
343 Belleville Ave. at Broad St. Bloomfield, N. J.

Gifts for Dad on FATHER'S DAY
RELIABLE Outfitters INC.
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.

Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

Hunting's Service Station
Tire, Battery, Road, and Towing Service, Marfak Lubrication, Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
NUTLEY 2-0047 688 FRANKLIN AVE.
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main St Or. 2-1600

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

New Portable Typewriters
All Makes, $29.75 up
Used machines, $8.50 up
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
192 Main St., Orange, N. J.

DON'T FORGET DAD
June 15
Father's Day Gifts
at
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street Corner Day Street

BONELESS SHAD A SPECIALTY
SANITARY FISH MARKET
"Fish that's fit to eat"
Free and Prompt Delivery in the Oranges and Maplewood
OR. 5-4700 181 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
N.B.C. Ritz Crackers ..... 21c pkg.
Smithfield Deviled Ham ..... 39c jar
Crisco... 1 lb. can, 21c; 3 lb. can, 55c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-1600

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be Fitted to the New Comfortable, Cool Summer Garment
186 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-2182

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags,
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver,
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

GIFTS TO TREASURE
ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 WEST FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

Complete Lubrication Service
Wash—ONE STOP—Polish
TRAVERS GARAGE
Goodrich Tires, Batteries
Test Lane
114 W. 4 St., Plainfield 6-4596

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	I	C	T	O	R			P	I	N	T	
A	R	A	B		O	N	U	S		A		
N	I	P		G	U	E	P	A	R	D		
	S		P	O	N	Y		D	I	P		
A		R	I	N	D		H	O	M	O		
F	L	I	N	G		M	O	R	E	L		
R	U	S	E		L	O	L	A		E		
I	S	T		W	I	S	E		O			
C	H	O	P	I	N	S		A	L	T		
A		R	U	S	K		A	R	I	A		
N	A	I	L			S	E	X	T	O	N	

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

Plan now to get new fun from your vacation by having just the right equipment

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Tel. PL. 6-3100

Get All-Summer Use of Your Vacation Supplies by Purchasing Them Now at

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
TEL. PL. 6-5900

VISIT . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Ridgefield Park Auto Company
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN ZEPHYR
33 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3760

Remember Dad on Father's Day with Gifts from
SANDY'S HAT STORE
23 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... RIdgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD — RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184
DRESSES • SUITS • COATS

Leeds SHOP INC
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres

Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

ANTIQUES
RED MOON SHOP
NINA WALKER ROBERTSON
Cedar Hill Ave., Wyckoff, N. J.
Phone Wyckoff 344-J

RUTHERFORD

CHEVROLET
NEW AND USED CARS
"The Friendly House of Service"
LAIRD-JOHNSON, Inc.
325 Park Avenue Ru. 2-2500
ASK FOR MR. ANGEL

Friedrich's Dairy, Inc.
Distributors of
CREAMI-RICH PRODUCTS
Delivered in
KEARNY, N. ARLINGTON, LYNDHURST, RUTHERFORD, CLIFTON, NUTLEY, BLOOMFIELD, BELLEVILLE.
273 Park Avenue, Lyndhurst Tel. Ru. 2-0075

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

Arthur Manser
Hardware and Housewares
Ask to see the
HARCO HAND SPRAYER
Price only $1.95
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

W. L. BAKER, INC.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
PALM BEACH, TROPICALS and CRASH SUITS
Remember Father's Day—June 15th
426 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

Rug Cleaning and Expert Repairing
ORIENTALS AND BROADLOOM
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave. Phone 2-7123

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

WESTFIELD

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings—Venetian Blinds and Shades
Canopies for Weddings
New Providence Road, Mountainside, N. J.
Telephone Westfield 2-0032

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

THE BOY'S SHOP, Inc.
If boys wear it we have it
2-18 years
Charge Accounts Solicited
117 Quimby Street West. 2-5484
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Next door to Robert Treat Stores

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Avenue and Quimby Street
Tel. We. 2-3932

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — GOLD COMPANY LEHIGH — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Fenstermacher & Rams Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Wetherhold & Metzger The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Appel JEWELER Established 1860 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

HARVEY KIPP
"The Finest in Meats"
67 West Broad Street, Bethlehem
Phone 6-1041

ERIE

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1101 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Play in Cotton this Summer!
COTTON TUBBABLES
In Slacks and Shirts
Play Suits with Shorts

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Featuring Women's and Misses' Howard Hodge, Stetson and Brewster Millinery

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at **PULAKOS**
926 STATE STREET

It's a mark of distinction and an evidence of good judgment when your gift bears the label of
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 WEST TENTH STREET
"I'll be on the watch for you"

HARRISBURG

Now Completely Air-Conditioned
Men's Furnishings, Hats and Clothing
Allan Stuart
Second and Walnut Streets

The Store of Gifts
Watches, Diamonds Silverware
Pottery, Glassware, Chromeware
General Electric Appliances
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 North Front St., Steelton, Pa.

Harolds VALET PLAN CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

RUSSELL SMITH, Inc.

Tables — Chairs and other beautiful, practical gifts for the home.
OGONTZ 4661
416 YORK ROAD

W. C. FLECK, Inc.
Complete Garden Supplies
FERTILIZERS
SEEDS—GARDEN TOOLS
309 York Road Ogontz 72

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HATS
Flo-Jean
615 WEST AVE.
JENKINTOWN, PA. Ogontz 985

THE CEDAR CHEST
Father's Day Gifts
411 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

RED CROSS
Shoes for Women
EDWARDS
Shoes for Children
REYNOLDS
419 York Rd. Jenkintown

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

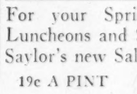
PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
HOLMES AND EDWARDS
Sterling inlaids silverplate, 34 pieces service for 8, Walnut finish, prevent tarnish chest —$41.50. *Ask for price lists*
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

FUR STORAGE
You will save by having us
REPAIR OR REMODEL
YOUR FUR COAT NOW
Prices are definitely on the increase
CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
4618 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

J. H. MYERS & CO.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Cameras, Luggage, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Sporting Goods
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Wm. R. Keys 3627 North Broad St. (ARCADE)



Robert Temper
HAIRDRESSER
Machineless Waves
All types of Beauty Aids
Victor 4821 53 Maplewood Avenue

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
Philadelphia residents may call for our *Free* Catalog.
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia MIC. 3124

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

June at
POMEROY'S
a hand-picked series of Sales Builders—all outstanding values!

For your Spring and Summer Luncheons and Salads, we suggest Saylor's new Salad Dressing.
19c A PINT 29c A QUART
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts Dial 6253

WAGNER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
This place is the Home of Satisfaction
19 N. Sixth St. Reading, Pa.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
WORK GUARANTEED
821 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

Don't Forget Father's Day
SUNDAY, JUNE 15
Give Dad a CROLL & KECK GIFT

"More People in Berks County EAT

Than Any Other Kind"
Maier's BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON

Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
Try Our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
Perfumery
Toilet Waters
Harriet Hubbard Ayer Line
Marcelle Cosmetics

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Dainty Presents for the
GIRL GRAUATES
Hosiery—Handkerchiefs—Handbags
Gloves—Housecoats
RAE WATKINS 430 Spruce Street

SEWICKLEY

KALI-STEN-IKS
For Children
America's Finest Juvenile Shoes
FITTED BY X-RAY
MILLER'S
"Quality Footwear"
509 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 164

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegners if it's Hardware"
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER

WEALTH consists not in what you make, but in what you don't spend.
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"Best Buick Yet"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1400 FREE DELIVERY 910 BEAVER ST. SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

RUMSEY'S CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

Complete Assortment of
PALM BEACH SUITS
BUCHNER'S
OPEN EVENINGS

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

C. EDWIN CROTHERS
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds
Jewelry
101 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 3993

TED'S TEXACO SERVICE
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Marfak Lubrication
Quaker State—Kendall—Pennzoil
Havoline—MacMillan Oils

Healthful Outdoor Play
Sand Boxes Gym Sets
Lawn Swings See-Saws
Jonas Toy Shop
5028 TERMINAL SQUARE

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

It's
"The Good Old Summer Time"
when you have a good supply of the following items so necessary to hot weather comfort:

Bathing Bags and Caps
Sun Glasses
Talcum Powders
Deodorants
Beach Toys and Balls
Ladies' Belts, etc.
Summer Anklets
White Shoe Polishes
Iced Tea Tumblers
Screens, etc.

D. R. Pruitt 5 & 10c Store
5816 Rising Sun Ave. Phila. Pa. — 39 Brookline Blvd. Brookline, Pa. — 722 Church Lane Yeadon, Pa.

WILKINSBURG

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood Street
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Advertisements — *Ad-vur'-tiz-ments* (*a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, *u* as in *u*rn, *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in silen*t*); as a second choice, Webster's permits the sound of *s* instead of *z* in the third syllable; and by a third choice states that the word, especially in the United States, is sometimes pronounced *ad'-ver-tiz'-ments* (*a* short, first *e* as in maker, *i* long, second *e* clipped-short). It seems fairly well understood that for business purposes the stress may go on *-tise*, and that for other and general use it belongs on *-vert*.

An elaborate, though perfectly regular, piece of French and English coinage, "advertisement" derives from the Latin *advertere*, "to turn," or "to direct toward." In French, an *avertissement* is an official notice. A certain impressive quality perhaps helps give the English form commercial vogue and value.

Alchemy—*Al'-ke-mi* (*a* short, *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* short).

Technically means "transmutation of metals" and rhetorically something that corresponds to such change. Explained as of Arabic origin and surmised before that to be of Greek source. In any case, it evidently enters English by way of French.

Arcturus (Job 38:32)—*Ark-tu'-rus* (*a* as in *a*rm, first *u* long as in *u*se, second clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

This name may be regarded as a conjectural translation of a rhetorical word in Job that signifies a "group," as of stars. Whatever "Arcturus" may signify in English, the Hebrew it represents is supposed to refer to one of the bright constellations. An American Translation gives it as "The Bear."

Baal (I Kings 18:21) — *Ba'-al* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

No brief definition answers for this name, but the context usually makes clear what it pictures. Obviously enough in I Kings it applies to a god and a worship the opposite of all that Elijah stands for.

Consonance—*Kon'-so-nans* (first *o* short, second quick-long as in *o*bey, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Classic Latin has *consonare*, "to sound at the same time," which later comes to mean "to agree," "to accord"; and the meaning thus developed follows down through time to English.

Frailty — *Fral'-ti* (*a* long, *i* short).

The very noun, in a figurative way, that it was in Latin times, when it wore the four-syllable shape of *fragilitas* and bore the meaning of "brittleness." In English pronunciation it tends to run to three syllables, but Webster's says it properly should be held to two.

Jehoshaphat (II Chron. 20:5)—*Je-hosh'-a-fat* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short, first *a* as in sof*a*, second short).

A King of Judah in the ninth century B. C., of orthodox religious policies.

Precedence — *Pre-sed'-ens* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second long as in *e*ve, third clipped-short as in silen*t*).

One of the longest articles in Webster's is devoted to defining this word and illustrating its applications. Starting from the Latin *praecedere*, "to walk ahead," "precedence" signifies, in brief, "act of going before." The "going," however, matters not so much as "before," the chief force, as occasionally happens in derivatives, residing in the preposition rather than in the verb.

Primeval—*Pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Vergilian Latin has the word *primaevus*, "youthful," or "of early age." From this is coined the English adjective "primeval," in which the "age" element goes back, not to the "youth" of an individual, but to that of the world. The shorter English word "primal," from Latin *primus*, is coined after the same fashion as "primeval" and has much the same meaning.

Rubicon—*Roo'-bi-kon* (*oo* as in m*oo*n, *i* short, *o* short).

There can hardly be any question of right and wrong, but only one of habit and preference, in the scanting or the broadening of the *on* in the last syllable. Slight variations of accent, of rhythm, and of vowel quality prevail over the United States, and decided differences occur between one part of the English-speaking world and another. The desirable thing, probably, with regard to "Rubicon" is that it shall carry the figurative force of "important decision" or "irrevocable move," however its utterance may be shaded.

Sacrifice (I Kings 18:33)—*Sak'-ri-fis* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second long). This word may also be pronounced with the sound of *z*, instead of *s*, in the final syllable. Although the pronunciations may be used interchangeably for both noun and verb, the *s* sound is preferred for the former and the *z* sound for the latter.

The common Latin word *sacrificium* is easily enough described as equivalent to "sacrifice," though what it connoted to an ancient Roman would require a book to tell. So, no doubt, would the Scriptural word which "sacrifice" translates in I Kings. But the Hebrew term, as near as a single phrase can indicate, stands for "a burnt offering."

Severed (Lev. 20:26)—*Sev'-erd* (first *e* short, second as in maker).

The Hebrew verb which "severed" represents in the passage referred to is the same as that which "divided" stands for in Gen. 1:7—"divided the waters." An idea that "sever" seems to have carried with Authorized scholars is "distinguish." That doubtless is the connotation wanted in Lev. 20:26. In comparison, An American Translation shows up somewhat commonplace, perhaps, with "I have separated you from other peoples."

Usurp — *U-zurp'* (first *u* quick-long as in *u*nite, second as in *u*rn). The letter *s* in some English words seems to possess an inherent and inalienable *z* value, and the *s* in usurp is an instance.

To "usurp" is "to seize without right." Classic Latin has the verb *usurpare*, "to seize hold of and enjoy." But this signification presently shifts, especially in historic discourse, to "seize wrongfully"; and with that force the word comes down in both French and English speech.

A Day in Bungleville—*Recess Time*

By van Zelm

The artist estimates that he has made 33 mistakes in this drawing. Can you find them?

Where Would You Find—

1. The province once known as Lower Canada?
2. A blesbok?
3. The Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival?
4. The Japanese Sea?
5. Rhode Island State College?
6. The state whose 1941 automobile license plates use a star for a hyphen?
7. Mount Thorvald Nilson?
8. The OPM?
9. Haifa?
10. The home state of Senator James J. Davis?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Brevities

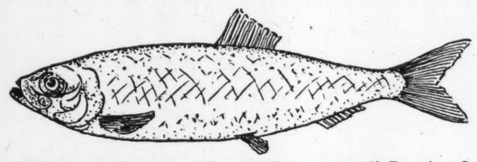
Portland Oregonian: "Will swing music endure?" asks a critic, rhetorically. We supposed it was the music-lover who had to.

Punch ©: There is a shortage of horse-radish. What a pity. It makes a delicious meal seasoned with roast beef.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Artificial Pearls Are Made?

There are three classes of pearls: (1) genuine or natural pearls, found in oysters; (2) culture pearls, also produced by oysters but as the result of man inserting some foreign particle into a living oyster; and (3) artificial pearls, which are fashioned by man without the aid of the oyster.



The first lovely artificial pearls were made by a Parisian jewelry craftsman by the name of Jacquin, in the latter part of the 17th century. These "pearls" consisted of tiny, thin-skinned bubbles of clear glass, the inner surface of which was coated with a preparation known as essence d'orient. White wax then was injected into the cavity in the glass sphere to give the imitation pearl weight comparable to that of a genuine gem.

The essence d'orient (or pearl essence, or fish silver, as it is variously known) was first made from the lustrous scales of the bleak, a small European fish. More recently, however, it has been possible to make it from the scales of the common shad and herring.

The essence is made from the lustrous substance on the fish scales that gives the scales their characteristic sheen. The microscope reveals that this substance consists of minute blade-like crystals. The reason that small fish are used in making pearl essence is that the crystals are roughly proportionate to the size of the fish, and the better qualities of essence have uniformly small crystals.

Artificial pearls also may be made from solid glass beads. The beads are coated with white wax and the pearl essence applied either by spraying with an air-brush or by dipping. The beads are then polished. Fine quality artificial pearls are so beautifully made as to require close examination to distinguish them from the genuine.

A less common method of making artificial pearls is to carve spheres from the suitably-colored portion of a conch shell or from specimens of pink coral.

—W. P. Keasbey

Can It Be True?

Women have a greater tendency to make excuses than men, according to a recent college survey.

Daily Quotation

TO JUDGE human nature rightly, a man may sometimes have a very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—Bulwer-Lytton.

In Lighter Vein

Expensive Upkeep

Paying her first visit to a farm, a little evacuee was very interested in everything. Presently the farmer took her into a shed where a cow was contentedly chewing the cud.

"Very good cow that," said the farmer. "She's my best milk-giver."

"Yes," said the visitor, "but doesn't it cost you a lot to keep her in chewing gum?"—Tit-Bits.

Expensive Sport

"My time," said the magnate, "is worth $100 a minute."

"Well," answered his friend casually, "let's go out this afternoon and play $10,000 or $15,000 worth of golf."—Grit.

Daily Anecdote

Hogarth's Art

A rich nobleman sought to engage William Hogarth, the great English painter and pictorial satirist, to paint in his staircase the scene of The Passage of the Red Sea. Hogarth was unable to obtain the contract price which he knew such a task was worth, and had to undertake the work according to the hard bargain which his customer insisted upon.

In a remarkably short time after setting up his scaffold, Hogarth summoned the nobleman and told him the work was completed. Surprised at this early announcement, his lordship went to examine the picture, and was much surprised to find the space painted a solid red.

"What have you here?" he exclaimed in dismay. "I ordered a scene of the Red Sea."

"The Red Sea you have," said the artist coolly.

"But where are the Israelites?"

"They are all gone over."

"And the Egyptians?"

"Why the Egyptians—they are all drowned."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The former name of Quebec.
2. A large South African antelope of a prevailing violet color, with a white blaze on its face.
3. It is celebrated annually at Winchester, Virginia, in April.
4. It is between Japan and Chosen.
5. Kingston, R. I.; a land grant college.
6. Texas, the Lone Star State.
7. The highest point on Antarctica; 15,400 feet.
8. The Office of Production Management in Washington of which William S. Knudsen is director-general.
9. One of the principal ports in northern Palestine.
10. Pennsylvania.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Public Benefactor

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

The poor of Dallas, Tex., will always remember their clothing store benefactor, I. Rude, who passed on recently.

Rude, 66, who could remember having enough to eat but twice before he came to America from Austria at the age of 14, had given away stacks of clothing from his Dallas store each Christmas for the past 29 years.

Remembering his own hardships abroad and his early struggles in this country, Rude personally handed out suits, overcoats, underwear, and other clothing to the queues of destitute, blocks long, which gathered each year at his store.

If his supplies were exhausted he would send to wholesale houses for more.

"I never turn down a person unless I know absolutely that he is not deserving," Rude said last Christmas.

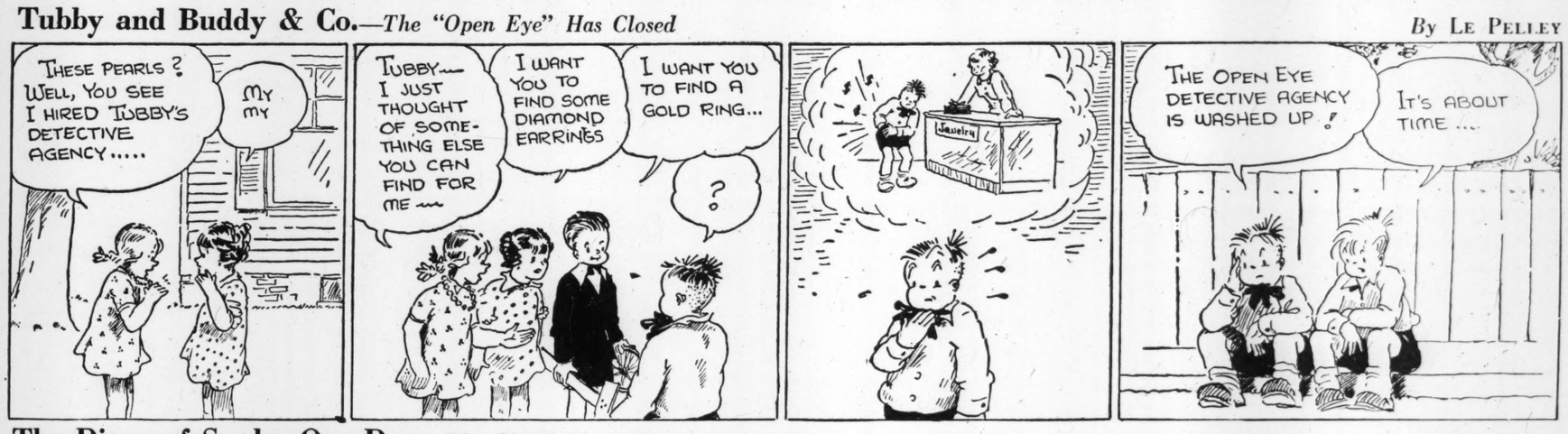
He worked for a time as a youth in New York sweatshops. Later friends sent him to Colorado where he opened a small tailor shop in Denver and built it into a good business. From there he went to Dallas in 1911. He started his Christmas parties that year. He came to Los Angeles a few years ago but returned each Christmas to Dallas.

"Most and Best"

"We are going to meet German production and go beyond it. We aim to furnish the most and best airplanes that anyone, anywhere, can produce."—William S. Knudsen.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The "Open Eye" Has Closed*

By Le Pelley


THESE PEARLS? WELL, YOU SEE I HIRED TUBBY'S DETECTIVE AGENCY.....
MY MY
TUBBY— I JUST THOUGHT OF SOMETHING ELSE YOU CAN FIND FOR ME—
I WANT YOU TO FIND SOME DIAMOND EARRINGS
I WANT YOU TO FIND A GOLD RING...
?
Jewelry
THE OPEN EYE DETECTIVE AGENCY IS WASHED UP!
IT'S ABOUT TIME....

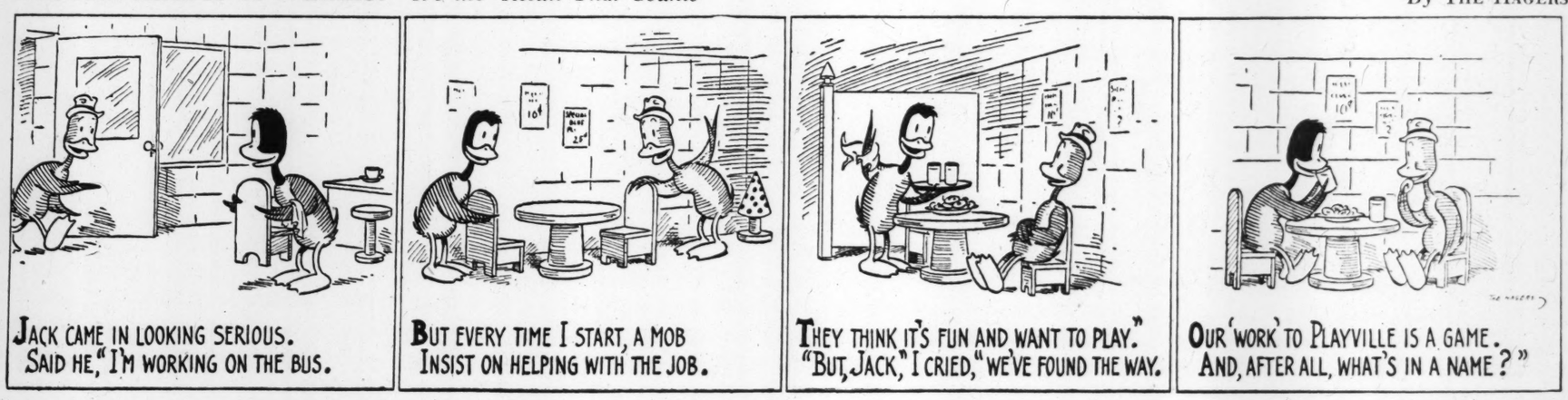
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Circus Was a Success!*

By Rodgers

The circus was a great success, although nothing seemed to go off as it was planned—
Ol' Togo got stuck in the barrel →
T.W. gave away the strong man—
The "elephant" got too close to Billy—
But, would you believe it, they were the things that made the biggest hit!

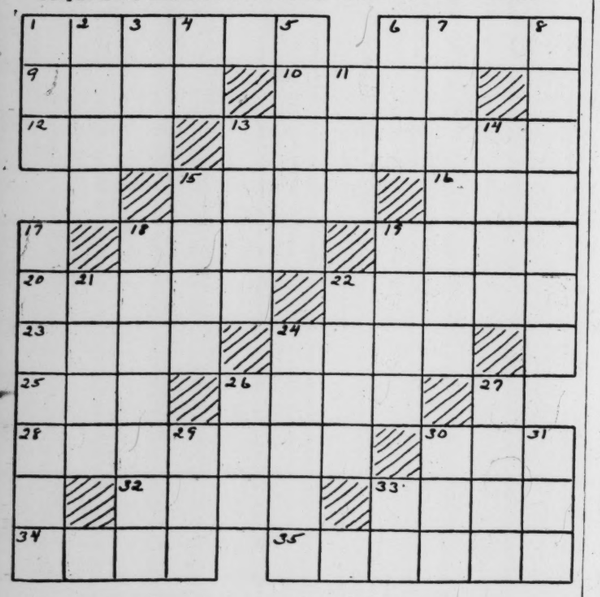
The Adventures of Waddles—*It's the Result That Counts*

By The Hagers


JACK CAME IN LOOKING SERIOUS. SAID HE, "I'M WORKING ON THE BUS.
BUT EVERY TIME I START, A MOB INSIST ON HELPING WITH THE JOB.
THEY THINK IT'S FUN AND WANT TO PLAY." "BUT, JACK," I CRIED, "WE'VE FOUND THE WAY.
OUR 'WORK' TO PLAYVILLE IS A GAME. AND, AFTER ALL, WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of Herbert, American composer?
6—What measure is equal to half a quart?
9—Native of Arabia is what?
10—Burden.
12—What is a little pinch or bite?
13—What is another name for the cheetah?
15—Small horse is what?
16—To lower and raise quickly.
18—Peel of a fruit.
19—Man.
20—What is a lively gesticulatory dance?
22—The black nightshade is what?
23—What is an artifice?
24—Who sings mezzo-soprano part in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
25—What suffix forms agent nouns?
26—Sapient.
28—What musician is believed to have been caricatured as Prince Karol in George Sand's "Lucrezia Floriana" (poss.)?
30—High in pitch.
32—What is bread or cake made brown and crisp in an oven?
33—What is an air, melody, or tune?
34—What is thin horny plate on end of a finger or toe?
35—Who rings bell for services in a church?

Down

1—What is a large covered wagon?
2—Who is swift-footed messenger of Zeus and Hera in the "Iliad"?
3—What is a covering at top or end of anything?
4—Symbol for terbium is what?
5—Circular.
6—Small dog is what?
7—What was first name of Miss Duncan, famous dancer?
8—What is a young amphibian?
11—Who was marshal of France under Napoleon?
13—What is a flat saucerlike bell?
14—What is white frost?
15—— Bluff is a city of Arkansas.
17—What do you call a native of the Dark Continent?
18—What Italian actress had a jacket named for her?
19—A hollow place is what?
21—Full of juice or succulence.
22—What is it that a rolling stone does not gather?
24—What is another name for a golf course?
26—Milwaukee is largest city in what State (abbr.)?
27—What is a hodgepodge?
29—What is name of an unidentified Old Testament people?
30—Craft.
31—To convert into leather.
33—What is a cutting tool?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Clarify—or to Disarm?

"I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." These are Mark Antony's disarming words to the plebeians in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

When John C. Cudahy arrived in the United States Tuesday, a few days after publication of his interview with Reichsführer Hitler, the former American Ambassador to Belgium said to reporters: "Hitler gave me the interview to clarify his attitude toward the United States. Don't you think he did that?"

His hearers indicated they were not disarmed.

Mr. Cudahy admitted to importunate reporters that "his (Hitler's) performances have not been very consistent with his promises in the past." Relaying promises from such a source can only help to disarm Americans. Analysis of those promises is needed for clarification. For example:

To disarm—

"Convoy means war."

With these threatening words the published Cudahy interview began. For American headline readers those three words shouted a Nazi intention to thrust war on the United States should Americans dare protect shipments of material to Britain.

To clarify—

They were intended only as a threat to uninformed opinion. They did not commit Hitler to make war on the United States in the event Americans convoyed supplies to Britain. They represented only Hitler's interpretation of international law.

To disarm—

When Mr. Cudahy told the Führer of American apprehension that Nazi aggression threatened the Western Hemisphere: "He laughed at that and refused to take me seriously. He said the idea of a Western Hemisphere invasion was about as fantastic as an invasion of the moon."

To clarify—

Nazi conquest of the Western Hemisphere need not take the form of invasion, as the United States Senate's Naval Affairs Committee has explained in a notable report on the strategy of sea and air power and ocean bases. As for a United States so morally disarmed that it could not consider taking part as an ally of the one other remaining Great Power with common interests, here is Hitler's own estimate, as set down impartially in "Mein Kampf":

> Now, if in international life a nation, as a result of a total lack of its own instinct of self-preservation, ceases to be a possible "active" ally, she tends to sink down to a slave people and her land to the fate of a colony.

To disarm—

In reply to Mr. Cudahy's remark that Americans feared the competition of a victorious Germany since it would be based on low standards of living for workers, Hitler said he did not consider the German workers' standard low, and that he meant to improve it.

To clarify—

Let us leave to one side the Führer's opinion of living standards of workers. These standards need not greatly affect the prices at which a victorious Nazi Reich would sell its products in world markets. Political power is the primary end of totalitarian foreign policy. That power once obtained, it can be used to dictate economic terms. Meanwhile, to obtain that power totalitarians are prepared to disrupt world markets by selling below cost of production wherever necessary.

To disarm—

Hitler used Mr. Cudahy as an instrument to impart views on loans, speculation and gold that would please as many Americans as possible. He appealed to the discontented elements by denouncing loans and speculation; for others he said gold was useful as a basis of credit and international business transactions.

To clarify—

If gold remains a basis of credit, there will be loans; if it is to remain an instrument of international trade, it will take the place of the two-way barter system which Hitler seems still to envisage; with loans and trade backed by gold there will be speculation. Only two types of Americans will be interested in the economic theories set forth in Mr. Cudahy's article. These types are (1) the utterly dejected and therefore latent revolutionaries, Communists, anarchists and political opportunists; (2) the relatively few people who know how to control gold, among which, in every country so far conquered by Hitler, are to be found his readiest dupes, the apostles of appeasement.

To disarm—

When Mr. Cudahy inquired about occupied countries, Hitler replied that Germany had not started this war, that it was not interested in slaves and that "We shall settle our relations with our neighbors in such a way that all will enjoy peace and prosperity."

To clarify—

Hitler did not refer to Czechoslovakia or Austria, which the Nazis occupied before the war, nor to Poland, the Nazi invasion of which precipitated the war. But he left no doubt as to who would settle European relations in the event of a Nazi victory. There is no more doubt as to who would try to settle world relations, including those of the Western Hemisphere, should the last opponent of Nazi ambition fall for want of an ally with an "instinct of self-preservation."

Even So, Mr. Churchill—

If Mr. Churchill can only teach the British generals to deal with the Nazis as neatly as he does with his critics in the House of Commons, there will be an early end to the tale of "heroic defeats." The British press appears well pleased with results of the debate over Crete. Yet many of Mr. Churchill's explanations were more effective rhetorically than as evidence that the equipment—and imagination—to stop the Nazis is coming up.

As he said, the only satisfactory answer to defeat is victory. Thus his counter-attack on Hore-Belisha for not providing anti-aircraft guns two years ago is no real explanation of the pitiful lack of equipment to repel air attack in Crete in May, 1941. Nor is the emphasis on the difficulty of sending AA guns and planes to the Mediterranean wholly satisfying. The fact is that there has been more than a little "muddling." Men who have been in Cairo report traditionalism, politics, caste and liquor hampering British war efforts.

As for the basic situation, Mr. Churchill went to its heart when he said that the choice today is not between a perfect solution and something not so good, but between "two terrible alternatives." He applied similar reasoning to the question of confidence, pointing out that before a Government is turned out the people must have some assurance that another one "will do it better." The British people plainly do not see such an alternative. They must fight with the best they have. With all its faults counted, that is the Churchill Government.

It might be well for Americans to face their own essential choices as realistically. Hard as they will strive to improve democracy, they must defend that they have. Much as they would like to improve Britain, they can have no doubt when they come to the ultimate choice between Britain as she is and Hitlerism.

Distrust at the Controls

Elevators in many of Boston's largest downtown office buildings have been operated this week by carpenters, electricians, and an occasional real estate man because the regular operators and building managers have been unable to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement. A strike of regular operators began Monday, following several months of bitter wrangling, in the course of which the State Labor Board twice ruled one of the management firms had "refused to bargain collectively" with the union and had "interfered" with the workers in the "exercise of their rights."

The basic difficulty seems to be not so much a matter of wages as of a lack of mutual trust and a failure on both sides to understand the other's needs. One building manager says he is quite ready to grant a $2 weekly pay raise, but officials of the union—an American Federation of Labor organization—insist the management is unwilling to make any concessions. Some managers say they can't trust the union to keep the terms of a contract and hence will not sign any, while the union officials reply they won't trust the employers unless they do sign.

In such a spirit, it is hardly surprising that the dispute has finally burst forth in a strike that threatens the convenience of thousands of Boston office workers and their business callers. With the public temper rising against arbitrary stands on the part of either labor or management, it is to be hoped both parties in the Boston elevator dispute will adopt more conciliatory attitudes and make possible a prompt and enduring settlement.

Treasury Department proposes tax on musical instruments. Wonder how it will affect that young man next door who is "learning" to play the saxophone?

Our Readers Say—

British War and Peace Aims

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Eden's recent statement of Britain's war aims was to the effect that it must never again be in the power of Germany to repeat what she is now doing.

This statement is natural enough; made, as it is, in the midst of suffering and deadly peril. Yet something better than that is possible. Since America's involvement has become a certainty, our first task is going to be to convince Germany that her rule by force cannot prevail, and that it will not pay her to keep on trying to establish it. Until that has been accomplished, it will hardly be worth while to urge upon her the adoption of other ways of advancing civilization, since such attempts will be considered mere signs of weakness. Force must first be met by force, and stopped.

If Germany can be shown that what she is attempting cannot prevail, a different kind of a world can then be built. A world order is possible in which Germany would not be a wild beast in a cage, forcibly prevented from spreading terror and destruction. There is a conceivable world order in which Germany would not want to start destruction again, but would be a leading and respected member of that new order. She would then be making the great contributions to human advancement and to her own welfare of which she is capable, through the power and ability which she is now unhappily diverting to terror, wrong and destruction. Our final objective must be a world in which Germany will not wish to repeat her past attempts.

There are three great Nations who will have to be shown that taking by force, without reckoning with us, will not pay, and that is our immediate job. They will need also to be shown, not only that they cannot gain by force, but how they can live in peace as respected and prosperous members of a better ordered world; a world offering a better chance to live than some of them have known in the recent past. In that we must also take our part.

A man can sometimes be stopped from doing wrong, but he is not likely to behave well afterwards unless somebody shows him how he can live. It is the same with Nations.

R. M. BRADLEY

Boston

"No Foreign Wars"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are two kinds of European wars:

(1) Those which are purely land wars.
(2) Those in which sea-power is involved.

Americans are never involved in the first kind.

We are always involved in the second. This has been true ever since Columbus discovered America. The reason for this is that the security of this hemisphere from invasion of hostile peoples lies in the ability to keep such hostile peoples from these shores, prevent them even from starting across.

That was the policy of England when we were still colonies, and has been the policy of the United States ever since.

Since it was discovered that the United States and Great Britain could grow and develop in peace the control of the sea has been a joint Anglo-American affair, largely to save expense on the tremendous sums involved, the American Navy controlling the Pacific and the British Navy controlling the Atlantic.

The British control of the Atlantic is now gravely threatened. We must support her control of the Atlantic for on that control our security depends.

Therefore when we hear that the United States must keep out of foreign wars, we will know that this war is not a foreign war, since it concerns sea-power as well as land-power, and that it is our war, since our security is just as vitally concerned as is Britain's.

HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

Philadelphia

Liberty

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In looking over some old periodicals (Dec., 1924), I was impressed by a translation from a German paper, "Geislinger Zeitung," relative to liberty.

Among the many interesting statements, in view of present circumstances, were the following:

> A truly free nation is especially blest. Only as we are free ourselves are we worthy and able to protect this liberty against attack from the outside world.

(MRS.) IVA M. VALLEY

Rives Junction, Mich.

"Why We Are Going to Win"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under date of May 23, from London, I got a remarkable letter from a remarkable woman. One passage in it especially seems to me to be the kind of thing which The Christian Science Monitor would like to print.

I enclose it.

W. R. ELAH

Boston

LONDON

"London is scarred. It's the front line for all those in big cities over here. The extra daylight is very helpful and everybody is calm and resolute. Children hardly wake up when the guns start, and there is mercifully little fear considering the scale of bombardment. To my mind, this is not due to any human element, nor to good organization on the part of any in authority. Perhaps the censor will think this unfair, but it's true and not meant unkindly. The British never will believe in the worst and plan against it. But when it comes, something gets going inside each man and woman, and they do their best and give all they have. That is why we are going to win, but I grudge the cost."

"A Great Help"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

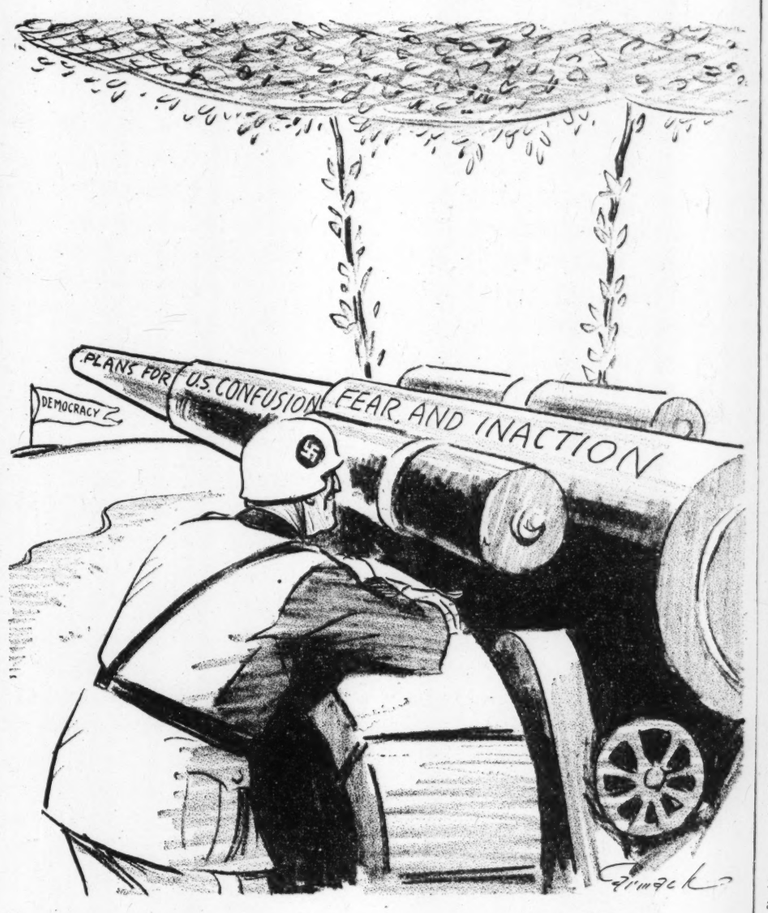
A word of appreciation for the courageous editorial policy of The Christian Science Monitor. The straightforward logic of the editorials has proved a great help, particularly throughout the past several months.

C. H. B.

Olympic, Wash.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

His Secret Weapon



Morning Alarm

An item in the press tells the curious, on the authority of the Census Bureau, that 11,000,002 alarm clocks were manufactured in the United States in 1939. Nothing happened that year, as one remembers, especially to rejoice the clockmakers. From year to year people purchase alarm clocks, some because their alarm clocks no longer function, others because, for this reason or that, they individually need an alarm clock; increasing population requires an increasing number of alarm clocks.

The reported statistics do not include the alarm wrist watch, lately invented and patented (as one has also seen noticed in the press) by Mr. Solomon Axelrod, which awakens a sleeper by tapping him on the wrist with a little hammer; nor do they differentiate between the alarm clock *de luxe*, which does not audibly tick, and the alarm clock *ordinaire*, which does. The *de luxe*, moreover, does not "go off" until it has exhausted the possibility of awakening its owner by a succession of single, melodious notes. Ting. Ting. Ting. Ting. And so on, if necessary, to tingalingalingaling . . . ! But a *de luxe* is expensive, and the owners are so small a minority they hardly count; it would make little or no difference to the world in general if they overslept.

* * *

When the poet Cowper, about a century and a half ago, described the sound of a clock as soporific—

> While conversation, an exhausted stock,
> Grows drowsy like the clicking of a clock

he had never heard an alarm clock ticking (or clicking). The lines indicate that he had a clock, eighteenth century, in his bedroom; heard it, more and more faintly, ticking or clicking as he went to sleep; drowsily likened the sound to the diminuendo of some recent conversation fading out for lack of material; remembered the comparison afterward, and found it apt for poetical use.

This picture of the poet in bed may, of course, be imaginative; but there was then no wide and almost universal need for alarm clocks. If such had occurred, Benjamin Franklin very likely would have invented one. The Industrial Revolution, introducing machinery, regimenting its operators, needing an individual reveille to wake them up, and making inevitable the manufacture of 11,000,002 of them in 1939, was still in the future. Nor, when Cowper wrote poetry, had days been lengthened by electrical illumination, and people who must needs get up reasonably early in the morning been tempted into the habit of staying up unreasonably late at night. Candles consume themselves. And so this little bedroom companion is not only a modest symbol of the mechanical age, but a natural corollary to the incandescent bulb.

* * *

Readers of Boswell will perhaps think of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter as the Mother of the alarm clock. This distinguished woman, whose letters, though no longer read, were published in seven volumes in 1809, was a contributor to Dr. Johnson's *Rambler;* her homemade alarm clock was probably mentioned incidentally as editor and contributor chatted of this and that after the acceptance of a manuscript. In the same casual way Dr. Johnson passed it on to his biographer. "The learned Mrs. Carter," he told Boswell, "at that period when she was eager in study, did not awake as early as she wished, and she therefore had a contrivance that, at a certain hour, her chamber-light should burn a string to which a heavy weight was suspended, which then fell with a strong, sudden noise, and she then had no difficulty in getting up." It will be seen at once that Mrs. Carter's contrivance was essentially an alarm clock, although it told only the time to get up. Arranging the chamber-light (now outmoded by electricity) in juxtaposition to the string corresponded to winding up; and the strong, sudden noise made by the heavy weight was equivalent, though less prolonged, to what dictionaries properly call the "alarum."

Boswell replied that, unlike Mrs. Carter, he would still have difficulty in getting up. He had unwittingly anticipated and discarded the fundamental idea of the alarm clock *de luxe*. "I have thought of a pulley to raise me gradually," he told Johnson, "but that would give me pain, as it would counteract my internal disposition."

In the dawn of industrial revolution, when no regimented employee had an automobile and lived out of earshot, capital summoned labor to toil by blowing a factory whistle. This, however, could be only a makeshift; it depended on somebody getting up to blow the whistle, and the whistle woke up sleepers who were not employees and whose reaction was perhaps the beginning of prejudice against capitalism. The invention of an alarm clock more convenient than Mrs. Carter's was inevitable and its mass production followed as the day follows the night.

* * *

It was for some time hardly, if at all, noticed that the ticking or clicking of a cheap nineteenth century clock made by machinery differs from that of an eighteenth century clock made by craftsmanship. Cowper, if he had ever heard an alarm clock ticking or clicking in the night, could not conceivably have called it drowsy; rather perhaps would it have reminded him of some livelier conversation in which everybody had been anxious to get in his immediate thought before anybody else. It is not a desirable feature, and many owners and operators have tried to minimize it by (1) putting the alarm clock under the pillow, which is unsatisfactory, or (2) in a bureau drawer, which is better, but compels getting up and opening the drawer before silencing the alarum. A case has been heard of in which an overnight visitor telegraphed his host the next afternoon: "Find clock under blankets in trunk in closet."

Nevertheless this ticking cannot be classed with the unnecessary noises nowadays subjected to adverse criticism and anti-noise campaigns. The alarm clock is so widely necessary that an artist might justifiably paint a picture of a man in his pajamas winding one up and call it "Night." Deprived of alarm clocks, the economy of life would be disrupted; if even a majority of those wound up tonight failed to "go off" tomorrow, a sleeping population would sooner or later wake up to find itself in an odd, disordered world. The best one can do is to put the alarm clock within quick reach (chair, table, or floor) of the bed—and let it tick. Mrs. Carter was fortunate without knowing it in that her chamber-light didn't tick.

RALPH BERGENGREN

The Wide Horizon

India: Country or Continent?

By G. F. Timpson

OXFORD, ENGLAND

As an indication of the tremendous problems facing those now engaged in finding a practical scheme for Indian self-determination, I have been recalling my own small experiences of the great divergencies of background and outlook in the Indian student life of Oxford.

The Indians with whom I came into contact could hardly be thought of as belonging to a single nation—rather to a continent.

There was the tall, dignified Sikh, whose finely-chiselled, bearded features and delicately folded turban made him an outstanding feature in any gathering. Courtly, cultured, an excellent cricketer, he moved easily in Oxford student society. Like the cricketing Princes who have so adorned the English national game, he brought something graceful and delicate to our society. In contrast to the sober orthodoxy and solid strength of the Englishman's strokes, the Indian's play is a miracle of unexpectedness, of lithe, sinuous grace, and swift agility; watching them, one felt how much India and England have to learn from each other.

In contact with Bengali students, however, one felt that they were in some strange way outside the circle of English life. Some were open and vehement antagonists of Britain, despite the fact that they were making free use of British educational privileges. Others were too mature in their tastes to understand the English student. At twenty they already had that love of domestic comfort and quiet intellectual interests which comes to an Englishman mainly in middle age. They pursued their placid way alone.

* * *

An entirely different atmosphere reigned in the lodgings of my Moslem friend. He was a keen tennis player, but over lunch held forth vigorously on the different views of Goethe expounded by two professors. He and his like make excellent officers for the Indian Army, or intellectual leaders of the Moslem community.

Far removed in thought from all these was the brilliant little mathematician who had come to Oxford on a Government of India scholarship. He mixed in our games and social life, but with a curious detachment, a certain brooding melancholy, as if he were always thinking of another scene. One day he told me quietly: "When I was a little boy, my mother would take me out to the river bank and let me play there all day, and then, when she had milked the cows, she would bring me the warm, sweet milk." He was a son of the real India, that world of peasant farming, unchanging through the years; this quick world of ours was nothing to him. His heart was ever by the river.

Wholly different again was another Indian student, likewise small of stature, but with a face alive with joy and interest. A member of what is perhaps the oldest Christian community in the world, said to have been founded by Thomas, a disciple of Jesus, he radiated a spiritual glow at once more joyous than that of the Hindu mystic, and more ethereal than the thought and feeling of the Anglo-Saxon Christian. Singularly at home with all types of English students, and deeply appreciative of the welcome he received from them, he was yet conscious of something lacking in our western life. Even in our religion, he felt, we were over-absorbed in material and practical problems.

* * *

Small as was the Indian community in Oxford, neither the British Government nor the leaders of India's life forgot it. A retired Indian Civil Servant lived in Oxford for the express purpose of looking after the students' interests, and the Indian Club was graced by visitors whose names are known throughout the world. In particular I remember a visit from the poet Rabindranath Tagore, a tall figure who seemed to have stepped straight from the pages of the Bible. Yet he is singularly in touch with the life of his day, and has a hold on the many peoples of India second only to that of "Mahatma" Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Novelist, dramatist, poet, musician, educator, and religious leader, he has a position unequalled by any writer or artist of the western world; and his influence is wielded wholly to uplift.

It seems that the hope of India lies in the unifying force of the ideals in Rabindranath Tagore's poems—ideals expressed in the delicate harmonies of musical verse, read, repeated, and chanted by men and women of all types, creeds, and classes, and woven into the texture of a people's intimate thought.

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